

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SERVICE

TO THE

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930



MANILA
BUREAU OF PRINTING
1931

268071



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**ORGANIZATION DIAGRAM OF THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1930**

Total cost of Bureau, 1930.....	P118,669.78
Actual revenue turned in to Treasury	186.73
Balance	118,489.05
Per capita cost of Bureau.....	.009

Officers	2
Classified employees	79
Other employees	5
Total	77

DIRECTOR

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Chief of Division

Assistant Chief of Division

ACTIVITIES

EXAMINING DIVISION

Chief Examiner

Assistant Chief Examiner

ACTIVITIES

EXAMINATIONS:

- (1) Applications for examinations.
- (2) Preparation and printing of questions.
- (3) Conducting of examinations.
- (4) Rating of papers.
- (5) Records of examinations.
- (6) Examination of applications for temporary employment.

PERSONNEL

- 1 Service examiner.
- 7 Chiefs of sections.
- 24 Clerks.
- 4 Messengers.
- 1 Janitor.
- 2 Watchmen.
- 3 Laborers.

11 Examiners.
12 Assistant examiners.
3 Clerks.
3 Messengers.
72 Provincial Examining Committees.

PERSONNEL

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Draft
U.S. Civil Service
11-30-1931

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

MANILA, *March 9, 1931*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Bureau of Civil Service for the year ending December 31, 1930:

APPLICATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS

The total number of applications received during the year was 22,525 as compared with 20,049 for the previous year, or an increase of 2,476. The applications received were distributed as follows:

(a) *Insular examinations:*

For assembled examinations.....	17,802
Approved	16,530
Disapproved	1,272
For unassembled examinations.....	22
For probational appointment.....	317
For temporary employment.....	1,180
For examinations not scheduled.....	976
<hr/>	
(b) <i>Federal examinations:</i>	
For assembled examinations.....	1,985
Approved	1,779
Disapproved	206
For unassembled examinations.....	293
Approved	256
Disapproved	37
<hr/>	
Total	22,525
<hr/>	

The reasons for the disapproval of applications were:

Not eligible	965
Incomplete, late, or no permission.....	219
Obtained below 60 per cent or 65 per cent in a previous examination	67
False statement or non-compliance.....	94
Not falling within the age limits	60
Convicted of crime or separated for cause from the service	49
Below prescribed height or weight, or physically poor....	61
<hr/>	
Total	1,515
<hr/>	

The first ten examinations in the order of the number of applications received were as follows:

1. Second grade (including Federal).....	9,589
2. First grade (including Federal).....	1,309
3. Assistant sanitary inspector.....	908
4. Junior typist (including Federal).....	764
5. Teacher	692
6. Junior stenographer (including Federal).....	506
7. Third class patrolman.....	435
8. Livestock inspector	432
9. Messenger (Federal)	423
10. Forest guard	352
 Total	 <u>15,410</u>

The following table shows the number of applications received since 1921:

Years	Assembled examinations			Unassembled examinations, etc.	Grand total
	Applications approved	Applications disapproved	Total applications received		
1921.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12,814
1922.....	9,190	1,555	10,745	559	11,304
1923.....	11,042	1,800	12,842	479	13,321
1924.....	12,252	1,431	13,683	494	14,177
1925.....	17,898	1,558	19,451	1,472	20,923
1926.....	14,817	1,509	16,326	953	17,279
1927.....	12,553	1,676	14,229	1,447	15,676
1928.....	13,642	1,541	15,183	1,163	16,346
1929.....	16,721	1,175	17,896	2,158	20,049
1930.....	18,309	1,478	19,787	2,738	22,525

* No record.

It will be seen that 64 per cent of the disapproved applications, or 4 per cent of the total number of applications received, were for non-eligibility. This high percentage is brought about mainly by the failure of applicants to acquaint themselves with the admission requirements of examinations before they apply. The number of applications received for examinations which were not scheduled was 976 as compared with 421 in the previous year. This, and the very marked increase in the number of applications received for the various examinations held within the year, was due no doubt to the prevailing business depression and consequent unemployment which drove many to apply for whatever jobs the Government could offer.

EXAMINATIONS HELD

As a result of the survey of the civil service system in the several Federal departments in the Philippine Islands made by

a representative of the United States Civil Service Commission, several Federal examinations were held during the year. This fact was mainly responsible for the big increase in the number of examinations from 83 in 1929 to 140 in the year under review. In the Insular assembled examinations, the total number of persons examined was 15,089 as against 14,687 in 1929, or an increase of 402, and twenty-two persons took the Insular unassembled examinations as against 24 in 1929, or a decrease of 2. In the Federal assembled examinations 1,842 persons were examined, as against 590 in 1929, or an increase of 1,252. For the first time in years Federal unassembled examinations were given in which 252 persons took part.

In the Insular assembled examinations, the total number of Filipino competitors in English was 14,912 as against 14,573 in 1929, or an increase of 339; the number of American competitors was 83 as against 21 in 1929, or an increase of 62; the number of those who took examinations in Spanish was 71 as against 69 in 1929, or an increase of 2. Thirty per cent of the competitors in the Insular assembled examinations passed as against 26 per cent in 1929, or an increase of 4 per cent, while thirty-three per cent of those who took the Federal assembled examinations passed as against 37 per cent in 1929, or a decrease of 4 per cent. This increase of percentage of passing in the Insular examinations is one of the direct results of the rule of debarring, during a certain period, persons who obtain a general rating of below 60 per cent in a previous examination and may also be due to the raising of examination requirements. However, the percentage of successful candidates in some important examinations very rarely exceeded 20 per cent and was sometimes even below 10 per cent, as the following list of examinations would show:

Kind of examination	Per cent passed
1. Agricultural engineer	0
2. Clerk of court.....	0
3. Stenographer	2
4. Assistant public lands inspector.....	6
5. Junior topographical draftsman.....	7
6. Clerk of court (promotional).....	9
7. Social worker	11
8. Midshipman (U. S. N. A.).....	14
9. Junior teacher.....	15
10. First grade (regular and promotional).....	17
11. Junior playground instructor.....	17
12. Teacher	17
13. Inspector (Public Service Commission).....	20
14. Division Superintendent of schools.....	20

The five examinations which had the greatest number of competitors in 1929 and 1930 are shown below:

1929

1. Second grade	4,625
2. Third grade	4,128
3. First grade (regular and promotional).....	1,635
4. Assistant sanitary inspector (regular and promotional)	1,034
5. Junior teacher	642

1930

1. Second grade	7,945
2. First grade (regular and promotional).....	908
3. Assistant sanitary inspector (regular and promotional)	804
4. Teacher	636
5. Junior typist	556

Civil service examinations were, as usual, very popular. During the year, the number of persons examined was as a whole on the increase, and the Bureau encountered much difficulty in coping with the big volume of work thus obtained. Therefore, to eliminate from examinations persons who had very little or no prospects of passing and to be approximately sure that "the best should serve the state," the admission requirements in education or experience in many examinations were raised. Also, the Bureau was compelled to continue the practice of closing the receipt of applications for examinations as soon as a number sufficient for the needs of the service was reached.

Within the year, the number of competitors in the second grade examination greatly increased because the third grade examination was not held, except in a few places in some provinces. The raising of the admission requirements of the first grade examination was responsible for the marked decline in the number of competitors in this examination during the year. Also, as a result of the campaign of the Bureau to give permanent status to temporary teachers in the Bureau of Education, the number of competitors in the teacher examination was increased from 370 in 1929, to 636 in the year covered by this report.

In addition to the Insular and Federal examinations regularly held by the Bureau, some eighteen Insular and twenty-eight Federal new examinations, never before given, were prepared and conducted to meet the particular needs and new activities of the different bureaus and offices of the Insular Government and of

the Federal departments in the Philippine Islands. A detailed statement of the result of the various examinations may be found in the appended tables.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES

There were 75 examining committees which functioned in the year 1930. One was abolished due to irregularities discovered, and three were created. Those created were Oroquieta, the capital of the newly organized Province of Occidental Misamis; Cavite, Cavite; and Pasig, Rizal. The organization of the last two named was prompted mainly to relieve congestion in Manila, since in this City the conduct of examinations alone has become a big problem due to the rapidly growing number of applicants. As in the previous year, the examining committees again showed their usual devotion to the work which they were called upon to perform by this Bureau.

FRAUD

Reports of frauds in examinations whether signed or anonymous are entertained. Many of the cases of frauds discovered during the year under review were traced with the clues furnished by such reports. It is hoped therefore that disinterested persons, not actuated with malice, continue to make it a part of their civic duty to report to this Bureau irregularities in civil service examinations of which they may come to know. In collusion cases the papers of competitors are cancelled and the guilty parties debarred from taking any civil service examination for stated periods. One case of impersonation in the second grade examination of April, 1930, has been discovered, and appropriate action taken.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This Bureau takes the opportunity to express its appreciation of the valuable assistance given to it by the different Government agencies, and private persons and entities in its efforts to secure efficient public servants and to maintain a high standard in the public service. Special mention may be made of the splendid services of the Philippine Constabulary and the Secret Service of the City of Manila in the investigation of conduct, character, and habits of prospective Government employees. In Manila, the Bureau has been under obligation to the Department of City Schools and the Superintendent of the Philippine Normal School for the use, on various occasions, of school buildings under their control in the holding of civil service examinations.

APPOINTMENTS

There were 8,028 appointments attested by the Bureau during the year ending December 31, 1930, as compared with 6,548 in the preceding year, or an increase of 1,480.

The following tables show the comparative number of appointments made during the last ten years:

Probational appointments

Year	English examinations		Spanish examinations		Total	
	Number of—		Number of—			
	Americans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos		
1921.....	93	1,178	.....	65	1,336
1922.....	75	1,312	.....	60	1,447
1923.....	90	1,121	.....	33	1,244
1924.....	90	1,661	.....	40	1,791
1925.....	54	2,268	.....	18	2,340
1926.....	51	1,731	.....	13	1,795
1927.....	69	1,771	.....	18	1,858
1928.....	77	1,592	.....	7	1,676
1929.....	60	1,633	.....	6	1,699
1930.....	56	1,784	.....	10	1,850

Appointments by reinstatement

Year	In the United States		In the Philippine Islands		Total
	Americans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos	
1921.....	3	1	16	378	398
1922.....	1	.....	19	368	388
1923.....	4	.....	6	338	348
1924.....	3	.....	5	281	289
1925.....	1	.....	4	275	280
1926.....	5	.....	3	297	305
1927.....	1	.....	6	283	290
1928.....	9	.....	5	283	297
1929.....	5	.....	2	303	310
1930.....	2	.....	.....	351	353

Appointments by promotion, reduction and transfer

Year	Promotions	Reductions	Transfers	Total
1921.....	4,755	59	629	5,443
1922.....	2,620	43	462	3,125
1923.....	4,402	49	412	4,863
1924.....	4,132	47	615	4,794
1925.....	4,231	63	662	4,946
1926.....	3,747	59	678	4,484
1927.....	4,904	43	576	5,523
1928.....	3,167	25	523	3,715
1929.....	3,883	22	634	4,539
1930.....	5,108	42	675	5,825

It may be seen from the foregoing tables that there were 1,850 probational appointments approved during the year, or 151 more than during the preceding year; 353 appointments by reinstatement, or 43 more than during the previous year; and 5,825 appointments by promotion, reduction and transfer, or 1,286 more than during the preceding year.

Of the number of Americans probationally appointed and reinstated, 37 were teachers; 18, first-class patrolmen; 1, hospital attendant; 1, specialist in teacher training; and 1, superintendent of private schools.

The reasons for the 42 cases of appointments by reduction were as follows: voluntary acceptance of change of assignment, 23; disciplinary measure, 11; and economy, 8.

The following table shows the number of promotions made in each bureau or office of the Insular branch, and in the judicial, provincial, and municipal (Manila and Baguio) branches:

Office of the Governor-General	4
Audits	441
Civil Service	65
Department of the Interior:	
Non-Christian Tribes	12
Philippine General Hospital	30
Executive Bureau	40
Philippine Constabulary	33
Office of the Public Welfare Commissioner.....	30
Metropolitan Water District.....	14
Department of Public Instruction.....	
Education	551
Pension and Investment Board.....	17
Philippine Health Service.....	94
Department of Finance:	
Customs	118
Internal Revenue	124
Treasury	33
Printing	44
Banking	7
Department of Justice:	
Justice	7
Public Service Commission.....	10
General Land Registration Office.....	51
National Library	10
Prisons	23
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.....	
Animal Industry	21
Plant Industry	46
Forestry	95
Lands	166
Science	24
Weather	7
Department of Commerce and Communications:	
Public Works	302
Posts	226
Supply	23
Commerce and Industry	76
Labor	22
Coast and Geodetic Survey	4

Judicial	134
Provincial	991
Municipal (Manila and Baguio)	1,192
Total	5,108

Aside from the appointments made in the classified service as above stated, the following appointments were made by the Governor-General with the consent of the Philippine Senate under the provisions of Section 683 of the Administrative Code: Collector of customs for the port of Iloilo at ₱6,000 per annum; deputy collector of customs for the same port at ₱4,000; chief clerk at ₱2,400, office of the provincial auditor of Pampanga; and one clerk at ₱2,000, Office of the City Fiscal of Manila.

APPOINTMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

There was a considerable decrease in the number of American appointees from the United States to the classified civil service, there being 33 as compared with 48 the year before. Of the number of Americans appointed from the States, 31 received original appointments and 2 were appointed by reinstatement.

Table 1 of the appendix of this report gives a detailed statement of all appointments made in the United States.

FEDERAL SERVICE IN THE ISLANDS

During the year there were 113 appointments made in the Federal classified service in the Philippines on certification of this Bureau, 20 Americans and 93 Filipinos, as against 11 Americans and 72 Filipinos in the preceding year. As stated elsewhere in this report, the Bureau held during the year different examinations to secure eligibles to fill vacancies or positions occupied by temporary employees.

The following table shows the comparative number of appointments made in the Federal service in the Islands thru the intervention of this office during the years indicated:

Year	Original		Promotion, transfer or reinstatement		Total
	Americans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos	
1921.....	5	8	2	1	16
1922.....	2	6	2	2	12
1923.....	5	11	2	2	20
1924.....	12	3	4	19	
1925.....	35	5	7	4	51
1926.....	10	2	6	18	
1927.....	12	7	3	2	24
1928.....	7	19	1	1	28
1929.....	9	70	2	2	83
1930.....	20	92	1	113	

Table 2 appended to this report shows a detailed statement of all appointments made during the year.

Dr. B. L. Falconer, Examiner, U. S. Civil Service Commission and formerly Director of Civil Service, who arrived on October 4, 1929 to make a survey of the Federal service in the Islands, returned to the United States on September 18, 1930.

PERSONNEL

On December 31, 1930, there were 456 Americans and 21,248 Filipinos permanently employed, as compared with 471 Americans and 20,332 Filipinos for the preceding year, or a decrease of 15 in the number of Americans, but an increase of 916 in the number of Filipinos, resulting a net increase of 901.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in the number of personnel for each bureau or office, as compared with that of the preceding year:

Bureau or office	Americans		Filipinos	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Legislative:				
Philippine Senate.....			5	
House of Representatives.....				2
Executive:				
Office of the Governor-General.....	1		1	
Bureau of Audits.....			61	
Bureau of Civil Service.....			5	
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes.....			9	1
Philippine General Hospital.....				
Boards of Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental, Optical and Nurses Examiners.....			1	
Executive Bureau.....				
Philippine Constabulary.....	4			25
Office of the Public Welfare Commissioner.....			9	
Metropolitan Water District.....		1		2
Department of Public Instruction.....	1		1	
Bureau of Education.....		20	33	
Pension and Investment Board.....				
Philippine Health Service.....	1		46	
Department of Finance:				
Bureau of Customs.....			7	
Bureau of Internal Revenue.....			9	
Bureau of the Treasury.....			10	
Bureau of Printing.....			68	
Bureau of Banking.....			1	
Department of Justice.....				1
Bureau of Justice.....				3
Public Service Commission.....			2	
General Land Registration Office.....			8	
National Library.....			8	
Bureau of Prisons.....				14
Department of Agriculture and Natural Re- sources.....			2	
Bureau of Agriculture.....		6		282
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	4		109	
Bureau of Plant Industry.....	2		190	
Bureau of Forestry.....			29	
Bureau of Lands.....			46	
Bureau of Science.....	1		6	
Weather Bureau.....	2		2	
Department of Commerce and Communications:				
Bureau of Public Works.....		1		19
Bureau of Posts.....	1		7	
Bureau of Commerce and Industry.....			12	
Bureau of Labor.....			7	
Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.....				1

Bureau or office	Americans		Filipinos	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Judicial:				
Supreme Court.....		1	43	2
Courts of First Instance.....	1			
Justices of the peace.....				
Provincial service.....	2		356	
Municipal service of Manila:				
Municipal Board.....			1	
Office of the Mayor.....			4	
Department of Finance.....			14	
Office of the City Fiscal.....			2	
Office of the Sheriff.....			3	
Fire Department.....		1	2	
Police Department.....	7		58	
Department of City Schools.....			74	
Department of Engineering and Public Works.....			11	
Municipal service of Baguio.....	2		12	

The total amount of salaries received by Americans in the service on December 31, 1930, was ₱2,052,938 as against ₱2,106,192 in 1929, or a decrease of ₱53,254, while the total amount of salaries received by Filipinos was ₱27,384,803 as against ₱26,105,899 in 1929, or an increase of ₱1,278,904. The average salary received by Americans increased from ₱4,471.74 in 1929 to ₱4,502.06 in 1930. The average salary of Filipinos, however, decreased from ₱1,283.48 to ₱1,241.75.

The statistics appended to this report (tables 3, 4, and 5) show: the number of Americans and Filipinos in each bureau or office on December 31, 1930, and the salaries paid; a comparison of number and salaries of regular and permanent employees in different branches of the Philippine civil service on the dates indicated; and the number and salaries of regularly and permanently appointed Americans and Filipinos in the service since 1903.

The following table gives the number of persons receiving the rates of compensation indicated:

₱6,000 or more	388
4,000 but less than ₱6,000	545
2,000 but less than ₱4,000	2,283
1,200 but less than ₱2,000	5,884
720 but less than ₱1,200	7,208
Less than 720	5,946
Total ^a	22,254

^a Deduct 550 for persons counted more than once by reason of holding more than one position.

It may be seen that on December 31, 1930, 2 per cent of the civil service personnel were receiving compensation at the rate

of ₱6,000 or more per annum; $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the rate of ₱4,000 or more but less than ₱6,000; 10 per cent at the rate of ₱2,000 or more but less than ₱4,000; $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the rate of ₱1,200 or more but less than ₱2,000; 32 per cent at the rate of ₱720 or more but less than ₱1,200; and 27 per cent at the rate of less than ₱720 per annum. More than one-half of the whole personnel (59%) were receiving less than ₱1,200 per annum.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT

On December 31, 1930, there were 499 temporary employees (4 Americans and 495 Filipinos) occupying clerical positions as against 404 in 1929, and 7,216 temporarily employed in unclassified and nonclerical positions as against 7,114 in 1929, or a total increase of 197. The Bureaus which registered the greatest increases in the number of personnel are as follows: Bureau of Public Works, 160 (8 holding clerical positions and 152, nonclerical positions); Bureau of Lands, 114 (53 clerical and 61 nonclerical positions); Bureau of Posts, 56 (20 clerical and 36 nonclerical); Bureau of Animal Industry and Bureau of Plant Industry as compared with former Bureau of Agriculture, 39 (5 clerical and 34 nonclerical); Bureau of Commerce and Industry, 31 (1 clerical and 30 nonclerical). It should be stated, however, that decreases in the number of temporary employees have been registered in several bureaus and offices of the Insular branch of the Government, in the provincial service, and in the municipal service of Manila and Baguio.

The comparative number and salaries of persons temporarily employed since 1914, and the number of temporary employees holding clerical and semiclerical positions in different bureaus and offices on December 31, 1930, may be found in tables 6 and 7 appended to this report.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The number of applications for leave of absence, exclusive of those of judges, received and acted upon by this Bureau during the year under review was 71,671 as compared with 69,904 in the preceding year, or an increase of 1,767. The increase in the number of applications received may be attributed to the growth of the service.

A comparative statement showing the number of applications for leave acted upon by this Bureau during the last ten years is given below:

1921	47,725
1922	52,271
1923	54,505
1924	55,793
1925	60,406
1926	64,759
1927	69,355
1928	67,870
1929	69,904
1930	71,671

The following is a statement in detail of the number of applications for leave received in 1929 and 1930:

Applications for—	1929	1930	Difference
Vacation leave.....	44,446	45,807	* 1,361
Accrued leave.....	25,458	25,864	* 406
Total.....	69,904	71,671	* 1,767

* Increase.

During the last session of the Legislature Act No. 3710, amending Section 564 of the Administrative Code, was passed. The amendment is to the effect that in the case of the City of Baguio the short hours of labor will be observed from July 1 to September 15, inclusive, of each year instead of from April 1 to June 15.

Act No. 3745, amending subsection (e) of Section 6 of Act 1870 as amended was likewise passed during the last regular session of the Legislature. The new law confers upon the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines power to grant to the officers and employees of the State University and the members of the various faculties thereof, in its discretion, leave of absence under such regulations as it may promulgate, any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Another bill seeking to grant sick leave to municipal presidents and justices of the peace, was not approved.

SEPARATIONS

There were 92 Americans and 1,387 Filipinos separated from the service during the year, or a total of 1,479, as compared with 1,500 (94 Americans and 1,406 Filipinos) in the preceding year, or a reduction of 21. The number of separations represents a turnover of about 7 per cent. Of the number of separations of Americans 79 were voluntary and 13, involuntary; of the Filipinos, 1,100 were voluntary and 287 were involuntary.

The different causes of involuntary separations are given in the following table:

Causes	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Americans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos
For cause.....	4	135	2	132	120	133	7	131		
Death.....	2	102	5	91	98	117	3	120		
Abolition of position or reduction of force.....	1	58	1	13	1	17		14		
Forced resignation.....		2		16	37	14	2	16		
Physical disability.....		11		7	7	5		4		
Relieved from office.....	3	7		3	161	2	1	2		
Total.....	10	315	8	262	5	432	3	288	13	287

^a Due to disapproval of appointment by the Senate.

^b Seven were due to disapproval of appointment by the Senate and 154 were caused by expiration of term of office as a result of the 1928 general elections.

The separations for cause during the year were as follows:

Causes of removal	Americans	Filipinos	Total	
			Americans	Filipinos
Absence without leave or desertion.....	1	7		8
Abuse of authority.....		2		2
Breach of contract.....	1			1
Dishonesty (estafa, malversation, theft, forgery, falsification, bribery, deceit, extortion, irregularities in accounts).....		41		41
Engaging in private business without permission.....		1		1
Illegal practice of medicine.....		1		1
Immorality.....		19		19
Inefficiency, sleeping while on duty, disobedience of orders, irregularities in office, insubordination.....	3	51		54
Robbery, convicted of.....	1			1
Other offenses.....	1	9		10
Total.....	7	131		138

The following is a comparison of the number of separations during the last ten years:

Year	Number of employees		Number of separations				Percentage of separations			
	Amer- icans	Filipinos	Americans		Filipinos		Americans		Filipinos	
			Volun- tary	Invol- untary	Volun- tary	Invol- untary	Volun- tary	Invol- untary	Volun- tary	Invol- untary
1921.....	614	13,240	104	10	971	334	17	2	7	3
1922.....	604	13,726	117	22	953	390	19	4	7	3
1923.....	562	14,167	112	11	811	261	20	2	6	2
1924.....	526	15,212	109	13	866	192	21	2	6	1
1925.....	506	16,339	103	7	1,095	361	23	1	7	2
1926.....	462	17,756	98	10	1,064	315	21	2	6	2
1927.....	484	19,165	88	8	1,080	262	18	2	6	1
1928.....	494	19,606	75	5	1,161	432	15	1	6	2
1929.....	471	20,332	91	3	1,118	288	19	1	5	1
1930.....	456	21,248	79	13	1,100	287	17	2	5	1

The year 1930 also witnessed the continuation of the vigorous campaign for the elimination of undesirables from the service as attested to by the series of investigations conducted by committees in the several bureaus and offices of the Government.

LEGISLATION

Under the provisions of Act No. 3639 effective January 1, 1930, the functions of the former Bureau of Agriculture were transferred to the newly created Bureau of Animal Industry and Bureau of Plant Industry.

The Province of Misamis was divided into two provinces, known as Oriental Misamis and Occidental Misamis, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 3537 which took effect January 1, 1930.

Legislation affecting the Leave Law and the Teachers' Pension Law is discussed elsewhere in this report.

Among the measures introduced during the last session of the Legislature relating to the civil service was the bill providing for an automatic promotion in rank and pay of all employees in the Philippine civil service who have qualified in the third grade and second grade civil service examinations after fifteen years of continuous and faithful service. Similar proposals in the past had always been consistently opposed by this Bureau, as they would be inconsistent with the merit system.

RETIREMENT

During the year 112 persons (9 Americans and 103 Filipinos) were granted retirement under the provisions of Act No. 2589, as amended. The liability incurred by the Government on account of the retirement gratuities authorized during the year was ₱232,970, and since the passage of the Retirement Law in 1916 the Government has incurred a total liability in the amount of ₱5,822,068.21, of which ₱5,472,483.72 had been paid prior to January 1, 1931. The yearly payments made since the enactment of Act No. 2589 are as follows:

1916	₱99,476.30
1917	584,353.28
1918	785,903.66
1919	806,014.27
1920	664,598.52
1921	537,134.11
1922	397,886.44
1923	245,355.33
1924	169,854.77
1925	161,638.27
1926	184,640.79
1927	193,031.86
1928	191,546.08
1929	204,925.41
1930	246,124.63
 Total	 ₱5,472,483.72

The following table shows a detailed statement of the operation of the Retirement Law since its passage:

Year	Number retired		Total salaries		Gratuities			
	Amer- icans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos	Americans		Filipinos	
					Total	Average	Total	Average
1916	298	61	₱1,175,213.00	₱71,124.00	₱1,053,357.00	₱8,534.76	₱66,022.00	₱1,082.33
1917	187	28	847,117.80	40,650.80	769,239.19	4,113.58	39,899.60	1,424.99
1918	153	31	672,898.00	29,722.00	643,020.40	4,202.75	29,248.20	948.38
1919	155	40	615,366.80	44,261.00	536,640.80	3,462.20	41,762.00	1,044.05
1920	120	52	529,046.00	82,101.25	472,666.15	8,938.88	84,083.25	1,616.99
1921	28	46	165,700.00	88,384.05	162,278.00	5,795.64	88,438.05	1,922.57
1922	32	31	184,238.00	45,807.75	175,090.00	5,471.56	44,131.75	1,423.60
1923	18	23	85,040.00	36,095.55	79,676.00	4,426.44	35,639.06	1,549.52
1924	21	38	108,650.00	75,621.25	105,202.00	5,009.62	79,221.25	2,084.77
1925	21	94	92,720.00	141,956.94	80,960.00	3,855.24	132,980.39	1,414.59
1926	13	74	53,520.00	118,990.40	53,840.00	4,141.54	112,262.45	1,517.06
1927	17	53	39,980.00	73,638.00	99,056.00	5,826.82	71,918.00	1,356.85
1928	14	107	66,660.00	212,691.98	67,636.00	4,831.14	236,042.94	2,196.66
1929	19	97	93,640.00	144,764.75	72,204.00	3,800.21	157,598.73	1,624.68
1930	9	108	54,900.00	161,134.00	52,280.00	5,808.89	180,690.00	1,754.27
Total	1,105	878	4,784,689.60	1,366,983.72	4,423,145.54	4,002.85	1,398,922.67	1,598.80

Of the total number of persons retired, 18 Americans and 3 Filipinos have been reemployed after refunding the gratuities received in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act No. 2589. One American and one Filipino were reemployed during last year.

Acts Nos. 3726 and 3733 granting retirement gratuities to two judges of court of first instance, and a director of a bureau were passed.

Act No. 3799 granting compensation to the wife or legitimate children under 21 years old of any senator or representative of the Philippine Legislature was also approved.

Section 7 of Act No. 3050, entitled "An Act to provide annual pensions for teachers employed in the Philippine Public Schools," has been amended by Act No. 3773 approved on November 28, 1930, with the insertion of a proviso under which the leave granted to teacher-pensionados attending insular schools or schools or colleges in the United States, whose appointment had been authorized or may thereafter be authorized by the Philippine Legislature shall be included in the computation of length of service.

Section 12 of the same Act has also been amended by Act No. 3768 approved on November 28, 1930, changing the constitution of the "Pension and Investment Board."

Act No. 3769, approved on November 28, 1930, amending section 13 of the Teachers' Pension Law now provides that the life pension received from any branch of the United States Fed-

eral Government shall not be deducted from the pension received thru the operation of the Teachers' Pension Law.

The proposed general pension law for civil service employees was not acted upon by the Legislature during the last session on account of the incomplete reports and the lack of time for consideration. At the request of the Governor-General the Bureau of Efficiency of the United States Government was called upon to make a careful study not only of the proposed general pension law but of the others now in force, such as the Teachers, Constabulary, and Health Service retirement legislations. The report will be submitted in time for study and action of the next legislature.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The total amount expended by the Bureau during the year was ₱118,669.78 distributed as follows: ₱95,987.94 for salaries and wages, ₱21,384.29 for sundry expenses, and ₱1,297.55 for purchase of furniture and equipment. The total amount appropriated for the Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1930, was ₱124,425, of which ₱98,920 was for salaries and wages, ₱24,005 for sundry expenses, and ₱1,500 for purchase of furniture and equipment. It can thus be seen that there was a saving of ₱2,932.06 in the amount allotted for salaries and wages, ₱2,620.71 for sundry expenses, and ₱202.45 for purchase of furniture and equipment, or a total saving of ₱5,755.22 reverted to the Insular Treasury.

A detailed statement of the expenditures of the Bureau during the year is given in the following table:

Purpose	Expenditure	Appropriations	Saving
Salaries and wages.....	₱95,987.94	₱98,920.00	₱2,932.06
Contingent expenses:			
Traveling expenses of personnel.....	1,166.14	1,850.00	683.86
Freight, express and delivery service.....	65.79	120.00	54.21
Postal, telegraph, telephone and cable service.....	2,834.58	3,500.00	665.42
Illumination and power service.....	634.13	700.00	65.87
Miscellaneous service.....	334.02	400.00	65.98
Rental of building and ground.....	9,914.75	9,915.00	.25
Consumption of supplies and materials.....	5,213.68	5,680.00	466.32
Printing and binding reports, documents and publications.....	786.71	1,300.00	513.29
Maintenance and repair of equipment.....	434.49	540.00	105.51
Total for contingent expenses.....	21,384.29	24,005.00	2,620.71
Purchase of furniture and equipment.....	1,297.55	1,500.00	202.45
Grand total.....	118,669.78	124,425.00	5,755.22

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU

Mr. Mateo F. Occeña, Chief Examiner, was appointed on May 5, 1930, Special Agent of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Mr. Ladislao Yap, Chief Clerk of the Department of Commerce and Communications, was appointed Chief Examiner, effective September 17, 1930.

Other minor changes in the personnel of the Bureau during 1930 were as follows: one clerk resigned; one junior examiner, four clerks, and two messengers transferred to other bureaus; three clerks and six messengers were probationally appointed; and two junior examiners and two clerks were appointed by reinstatement.

Respectfully submitted,


Director

His Excellency
The GOVERNOR-GENERAL
Manila, P. I.

APPENDIX

Total

K:mined emale	Number passed		Per cent passed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Agent, rural credit.....	9	.....	75	.....
2. Agricultural assista.....	10	.....	23	.....
3. Assistant chief, sen.....	2	.....	100	.....
4. Bacteriologist.....	1	.....	50	.....
5. Cadet (U. S. Militi.....	8	.....	24	.....
6. Chemist, junior... 5	9	2	56	40
7. Chemist, assistant.....	1	.....	100	.....
8. Chemist, plant.....	1	.....	50	.....
9. Chief, semaphore s.....	1	.....	100	.....
10. Clerk of court..... 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Clerk of court (pro.....	1	.....	9	.....
12. Craftsman, junior.....	74	.....	53	.....
13. Demonstrator..... 2	.....	2	.....	100
14. Demonstrator, juni..... 13	.....	9	.....	69
15. Demonstrator, seni..... 6	.....	5	.....	83
16. Deputy governor.....	25	.....	40	.....
17. Division superinte.....	2	.....	22	.....
18. Draftsman, junior.....	11	.....	24	.....
19. Draftsman, junior.....	8	.....	7	.....
20. Economist, assista..... 1	1	1	100	100
21. Engineer, agricultu.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Engineer, civil.....	40	.....	70	.....
23. Engineer, (promoti.....	24	.....	83	.....
24. Engineer, assistant.....	28	.....	33	.....
25. Engineer, assistant.....	12	.....	71	.....
26. Entomologist, male.....	3	.....	100	.....
27. Examiner, customs.....	2	.....	20	.....
28. Fireman, second cl.....	8	.....	100	.....
29. First grade..... 8	111	2	14	25
30. First grade (promo..... 2	39	2	52	100
31. Forester.....	1	.....	100	.....
32. Forest guard.....	24	.....	10	.....
33. Forest guard (pron.....	56	.....	98	.....
34. Geologist, assistan.....	1	.....	33	.....
35. Ichthyologist, assis.....	1	.....	100	.....
36. Inspector, assistan.....	605	.....	76	.....
37. Inspector (promoti.....	8	.....	73	.....
38. Inspector, building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39. Inspector, electrica.....	7	.....	64	.....
40. Inspector, livestoel.....	88	.....	34	.....
41. Inspector, public ls.....	12	.....	24	.....
42. Inspector, assistan.....	12	.....	6	.....
43. Inspector (Public S.....	4	.....	20	.....
44. Inspector, radio ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45. Interpreter, Chines.....	1	.....	100	.....
46. Letter carrier.....	71	.....	30	.....
47. Librarian, junior... 18	2	4	17	31
48. Librarian, senior ai..... 5	2	4	40	80
49. Midshipman (U. S.....	1	.....	14	.....
50. Mycologist, assista.....	1	.....	50	.....
51. Nurse (Health Ser 52	11	40	85	77
52. Nurse (Social Serv 7	2	3	100	43
53. Observer (Astro.....	2	.....	50	.....
54. Parasitologist.....	1	.....	100	.....
55. Patrolman, third c.....	276	.....	73	.....
56. Pharmacist..... 19	8	12	50	63
57. Pharmacy clerk.....	5	.....	83	.....
58. Playground instruc.....	1	.....	17	.....

APPENDIX

TABLE A.—Results of educational examinations in English taken by Filipinos during the year 1930

Kind of examination	For original appointment						For promotion or transfer						Total							
	Number examined		Number passed		Per cent passed		Number examined		Number passed		Per cent passed		Number examined		Number passed		Per cent passed			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1. Agent, rural credit.....	8	.....	5	.....	63	.....	4	.....	4	.....	100	.....	12	.....	9	.....	75	.....	
2. Agricultural assistant.....	38	.....	9	.....	24	.....	5	.....	1	.....	20	.....	43	.....	10	.....	23	.....	
3. Assistant chief, semaphore station (Bureau of Customs).....	1	.....	1	.....	100	.....	1	.....	1	.....	100	.....	2	.....	2	.....	100	.....	
4. Bacteriologist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	50	.....	2	.....	1	.....	50	.....	
5. Cadet (U. S. Military Academy).....	33	.....	8	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	8	.....	24	.....	.....
6. Chemist, junior.....	15	5	9	2	60	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	9	2	56	40	.....	
7. Chemist, assistant organic.....	1	.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....
8. Chemist, plant.....	2	.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....
9. Chief, semaphore station (Bureau of Customs).....	1	.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....
10. Clerk of court.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Clerk of court (promotional).....	1	.....	74	53	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	10	.....	139	74	.....	.....	9	.....	
12. Craftsman, junior.....	139	.....	2	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	100	.....	.....
13. Demonstrator.....	.....	.....	13	9	69	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	13	9	5	.....	69	.....	100
14. Demonstrator, junior.....	112	6	5	83	4	2	50	46	11	7	24	83	
15. Demonstrator, senior.....	35	10	29	27	9	2	56	62	25	7	40	
16. Deputy governor.....	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	1	1	1	100	100	.....	
17. Division superintendent of schools.....	42	9	21	4	.....	.....	27	15	56	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	100	100	.....	
18. Draftsman, junior architectural.....	112	8	7	4	.....	.....	4	2	22	.....	.....	9	2	2	2	22	22	.....	
19. Draftsman, junior topographical.....	1	1	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	7	.....	
20. Economist, assistant food plant.....	1	.....	50	55	.....	.....	39	71	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	40	40	.....	
21. Engineer, agricultural.....	2	1	50	24	.....	.....	20	83	.....	.....	.....	57	40	40	40	70	70	.....	
22. Engineer, civil.....	2	1	50	9	.....	.....	9	2	22	.....	.....	29	24	24	24	83	83	.....	
23. Engineer, (promotional), civil.....	5	4	80	24	.....	.....	9	2	22	.....	.....	85	28	28	28	33	33	.....	
24. Engineer, assistant civil.....	76	26	34	9	.....	.....	2	2	22	.....	.....	17	12	12	12	71	71	.....	
25. Engineer, assistant mechanical.....	17	12	71	100	.....	.....	2	2	22	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	20	20	.....	
26. Entomologist, malaria.....	1	1	100	10	.....	.....	10	2	20	.....	.....	10	8	8	8	100	100	.....	
27. Examiner, customs supervising.....	8	8	100	431	3	60	2	14	67	818	8	111	2	14	25	100	100	.....	
28. Fireman, second class.....	387	5	51	13	75	2	39	2	52	100	75	1	39	2	52	100	100	.....	
29. First grade.....	.....	.....	1	1	100	.....	1	1	1	100	.....	1	1	1	1	100	100	.....	
30. First grade (promotional).....	236	17	7	12	7	7	58	248	24	10	10	10	
31. Forester.....	57	56	98	57	56	98	
32. Forest guard.....	3	1	33	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	.....	
33. Forest guard (promotional).....	793	605	76	1	100	1	1	1	100	793	605	76	76	76	76	76	
34. Geologist, assistant.....	11	5	45	38	7	18	2	9	9	192	20	5	5	5	20	20	
35. Ichthyologist, assistant.....	1	1	100	33	7	18	2	9	9	192	20	5	5	5	20	20	
36. Inspector, assistant sanitary.....	56	8	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	11	8	8	8	73	73	.....	
37. Inspector (promotional), assistant sanitary.....	11	7	64	1	100	.....	1	1	1	100	.....	1	1	1	1	100	100	.....	
38. Inspector, building ¹	11	7	34	1	100	.....	1	1	1	100	.....	1	1	1	1	100	100	.....	
39. Inspector, electrical.....	261	88	34	38	7	18	2	9	9	192	20	8	8	8	34	34	
40. Inspector, livestock.....	11	5	45	33	7	18	2	9	9	192	20	12	12	12	24	24	
41. Inspector, public lands.....	170	10	6	22	1	33	8	1	1	100	20	12	12	12	6	6	6	
42. Inspector, assistant public lands.....	12	4	33	8	1	33	1	1	1	100	5	4	4	4	20	20	
43. Inspector (Public Service Commission).....	5	1	100	100	.....	.....	1	1	1	100	.....	1	1	1	1	100	100	.....	
44. Interpreter, radio.....	1	1	100	100	.....	.....	1	1	1	100	.....	1	1	1	1	100	100	.....	
45. Interpreter, Chinese ²	237	71	30	9	33	20	3	1	2	100	.....	237	71	30	30	100	100	.....	
46. Letter carrier.....	3	10	2	1	2	20	3	1	2	100	12	13	2	4	17	31	
47. Librarian, junior.....	1	3	2	1	2	100	67	4	2	1	25	100	5	5	2	4	40	80	
48. Librarian, senior assistant.....	7	1	14	1	1	50	100	1	1	2	100	7	1	1	1	14	14	
49. Midshipman (U. S. Naval Academy).....	2	1	1	1	1	50	100	1	1	2	100	2	1	1	1	50	50	
50. Mycologist, assistant.....	13	52	40	85	77	1	1	1	100	13	52	11	40	85	77	
51. Nurse (Health Service).....	2	7	2	3	100	43	1	1	1	100	2	7	2	3	100	100	43	
52. Nurse (Social Service).....	3	1	1	33	100	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	1	100	100	
53. Observer (Astronomical Division, Weather Bureau).....	3	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	100	4	2	2	2	50	50	
54. Parasitologist.....	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	1	100	100	
55. Patrolman, third class.....	367	265	72	11	100	11	11	1	100	378	276	73	73	73	73	73	
56. Pharmacist.....	16	19	12	50	63	50	24	1	44	33	16	19	8	12	50	50	63	
57. Pharmacy clerk.....	6	5	83	33	5	17	3	1	33	33	8	6	5	5	1	17	17	17	
58. Playground instructor, junior.....	6	1	20	20	20	17	3	1	33	33	8	2	2	2	2	25	25	25	
59. Prison guard, first class.....	5	1	20	20	20	17	3	1	33	33	8	2	2	2	2	25	25	25	
60. Prison guard, fourth class.....	75	50	67	11	11	50	11	5	45	45	75	5	50	50	50	67	67	67	
61. Prison guard, third class.....	26	18	50	50	50	50	69	17	25	25	26	13	13	13	13	50	50	50	
62. Second grade.....	6,859	538	1,616	60	24	11	541	7	97	1	18	14	7,400	545	1,713	61	23	11	
63. Sergeant, second class.....	7	2	1	14	14	290	2	2	2	49	49	7	2	1	1	14	14	14	
64. Social worker.....	87	10	1	1	1	82	6	2	2	2	2	169	16	8	2	2	14	14
65. Stenographer.....	280	65	90	19	32	29	54	3	24	1	44	33	334	68	114	20	34	29	29
66. Stenographer, junior.....	1	1	1	1	1	31	5	10	32	32	32	64	20	10	10	31	31	31
67. Surveyor.....	59	20	34	5	5	18	139	76	24	7	17	9	419	217	76	33	18	15	15
68. Surveyor, junior.....	280	141	52	26	19	18	139	76	24	7	17	9	11	95	5	11	45	12	12
69. Teacher.....	11	95	5	11	45	12	34	11	5	45	45	78	28	28	28	36	36	36
70. Teacher, junior.....	67	23	23	34	34	11	69	17	25	25	121	66	72	63	63	86	86	80	80
71. Teacher of agriculture.....	52	2	4	4	42	17	85	5	44	2	52	40	498	58						

TABLE B.^a—*Results of the examinations in English taken by Americans during the year 1930*

Kind of examination (Educational)	For original appointment			For promotion or transfer			Total		
	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed
1. Chemist, organic ¹ .	1						1		
2. Division superintendent of schools.	1						1		
3. Patrolman, first class.	46	19	41				46	19	41
4. Prison guard, first class.	1	1	100				1	1	100
5. Sergeant, first class.				11	4	36	11		36
6. Stenographer.	11						11		
7. Stenographer, junior.	3	2	67				3	2	67
8. Teacher.	8	3	38				8	3	38
9. Teacher, junior.	1	1	100				1	1	100
Total.	72	26	36	11	4	36	83	30	36
1921	40	22	55	6	3	50	46	25	54
1922	15	10	67	14	9	64	29	19	66
1923	18	12	67	9	9	100	27	21	78
1924	31	26	84	6	6	100	37	32	86
1925	12	11	92	10	5	50	22	16	73
1926	18	15	83	4	3	75	22	18	82
1927	21	13	62				21	13	62
1928	14	13	93	1			15	13	87
1929	18	16	89	3	2	67	21	18	86
1930	72	26	36	11	4	36	83	30	36

* Federal examinations are not included in all these figures.

¹ Citizen of Germany.

TABLE C.—*Results of the examinations in Spanish taken by Filipinos during the year 1930*

Kind of examination (Educational)	For original appointment			For promotion or transfer			Total		
	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed
1. Clerk of court.	1						1		
2. Clerk of court (promotional).							5	2	40
3. Inspector, assistant sanitary.	9	1	11	5	2	40	9	1	11
4. Inspector (promotional), assistant sanitary.	2	1	50				2	1	50
5. Interpreter, Chinese.	1	1	100				1	1	100
6. Stenographer.	7			14	5	36	21	5	24
7. Stenographer, junior.	25	9	36	6	4	67	31	13	42
8. Translator, junior.	1						1		
Total.	46	12	26	25	11	44	71	23	32
1921	206	37	18	90	29	32	296	66	22
1922	200	36	18	78	14	18	278	50	18
1923	234	44	19	115	31	27	349	75	21
1924	195	54	28	64	26	41	259	80	31
1925	123	31	25	64	22	34	187	53	28
1926	106	23	22	63	13	21	169	36	21
1927	40	13	33	4	2	50	44	15	34
1928	40	12	30	23	3	13	63	15	24
1929	59	19	32	10	5	50	69	24	35
1930	46	12	26	25	11	44	71	23	32

TABLE D.—*Summary of educational examinations held during the year 1930*

Tables	For original appointment			For promotion or transfer			Total		
	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed
Filipinos (English)—A	12,685	3,821	30	2,214	610	28	14,899	4,431	30
Americans (English)—B	72	26	36	11	4	36	83	30	36
Filipinos (Spanish)—C	46	12	26	25	11	44	71	23	32
Filipinos (English)—G	14	8	57	.....	.....	.....	14	8	57
Total	12,817	3,867	30	2,250	625	28	15,067	4,492	30
Year ended September 30—									
1901	1,762	841	48	58	41	31	1,820	882	48
1902	3,339	1,710	51	590	334	57	3,929	2,044	52
1903	4,263	2,461	56	953	475	50	5,216	2,936	56
Nine months ended June 30,									
1904	4,161	1,847	44	1,293	637	49	5,454	2,484	46
Year ended June 30—									
1905	6,541	2,438	37	1,199	442	37	7,740	2,880	37
1906	4,210	1,367	33	806	248	31	5,016	1,615	32
1907	4,881	1,403	28	702	225	32	5,583	1,628	29
1908	5,543	1,970	36	655	205	31	6,198	2,175	35
1909	5,175	1,243	24	523	88	17	5,702	1,321	23
1910	5,872	1,734	30	547	113	21	6,419	1,847	29
1911	6,165	1,552	25	671	115	17	6,836	1,667	24
1912	6,400	1,897	30	847	169	20	7,247	2,066	29
1913	8,038	2,009	25	1,071	158	15	9,109	2,167	24
Half year ended Dec. 31, 1913—									
Year ended December 31—									
1914	5,737	1,508	26	951	213	22	6,688	1,721	26
1915	8,464	2,309	27	1,193	219	19	9,597	2,528	26
1916	9,737	2,771	28	1,572	286	18	11,309	3,057	27
* 1917	8,674	2,089	24	2,160	445	21	10,834	2,534	23
* 1918	9,498	2,393	25	2,718	603	22	12,216	2,996	25
* 1919	9,133	1,863	20	2,854	464	16	11,987	2,327	19
* 1920	10,857	2,226	21	4,096	700	17	14,953	2,926	20
* 1921	7,807	1,631	21	2,536	496	20	10,343	2,127	21
* 1922	6,624	1,767	27	2,468	578	23	9,092	2,345	26
* 1923	8,114	2,076	26	2,394	558	23	10,508	2,634	25
* 1924	9,048	2,708	30	2,300	477	21	11,348	3,185	28
* 1925	12,904	4,509	35	2,832	674	24	15,736	5,188	33
* 1926	10,503	1,980	19	2,530	368	15	13,033	2,348	18
* 1927	9,071	2,207	24	2,164	345	16	11,235	2,552	23
* 1928	9,807	2,042	21	1,482	289	20	11,289	2,331	21
* 1929	12,624	3,402	27	2,039	446	22	14,663	3,848	26
* 1930	12,817	3,867	30	2,250	625	28	15,067	4,492	30

* Federal examinations not included.

TABLE E.—*Results of non-educational examinations held during the year 1930*

Kind of examination	For original appointment			For promotion or transfer			Total		
	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed
1. Deputy governor.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
2. Engineer.....	6	6	100				6	6	100
3. Hospital attendant.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
4. Lightkeeper.....	8	8	100				8	8	100
5. Mechanic.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
6. Radio operator.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
7. Superintendent-at-large of non-Christians.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
8. Superintendent of water works.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
9. Third officer.....	2	2	100				2	2	100
Total.....	22	22	100				22	22	100
1921.....	199	190	95	10	10	100	209	200	96
1922.....	38	37	97	1	1	100	39	38	97
1923.....	44	40	91				44	40	91
1924.....	39	39	100				39	39	100
1925.....	576	576	100				576	576	100
1926.....	49	49	100				49	49	100
1927.....	40	40	100				40	40	100
1928.....	37	37	100				37	37	100
1929.....	24	24	100				24	24	100
1930.....	22	22	100				22	22	100

TABLE F.—*Results of the Federal examinations held during the year 1930*

Kind of examination	For original appointment			For promotion or transfer			Total		
	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed
1. Apprentice.....	316	78	25				316	78	25
2. Checker.....	80	18	23				80	18	23
3. Chief clerk.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
4. Foreman of utilities.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
5. Foreman (Warehousing Branch).....	33	23	70				33	23	70
6. General clerical.....	32	11	34				32	11	34
7. Messenger.....	386	230	60	16	16	100	402	246	61
8. Operator, junior telephone.....	24	1	4				24	1	4
9. Policeman.....	33	16	48				33	16	48
10. Second grade.....	314	34	11				314	34	11
11. Stenographer.....	106	20	19	70	16	23	176	36	20
12. Stenographer, junior.....	2						2		
13. Stockman.....	29	12	41				29	12	41
14. Storekeeper.....	22	2	9				22	2	9
15. Storekeeper (aeronautical).....	1	1	100				1	1	100
16. Third grade.....	53	27	51				53	27	51
17. Typist.....	91	20	22	133	48	36	224	68	30
18. Typist, junior.....	99	29	29				99	29	29
Total.....	1,623	524	32	219	80	37	1,842	604	33
1921.....	15	9	60				15	9	60
1922.....	7	3	43				7	3	43
1923.....	36	15	42				36	15	42
1924.....	80	38	48	1	1	100	81	39	48
1925.....	110	56	51				110	56	51
1926.....	29	11	38				29	11	38
1927.....	46	13	28				46	13	28
1928.....	382	109	29				382	109	29
1929.....	585	215	37	5	5	100	590	220	37
1930.....	1,623	524	32	219	80	37	1,842	604	33

TABLE G.—*Results of pensionado examinations held during the year 1930*

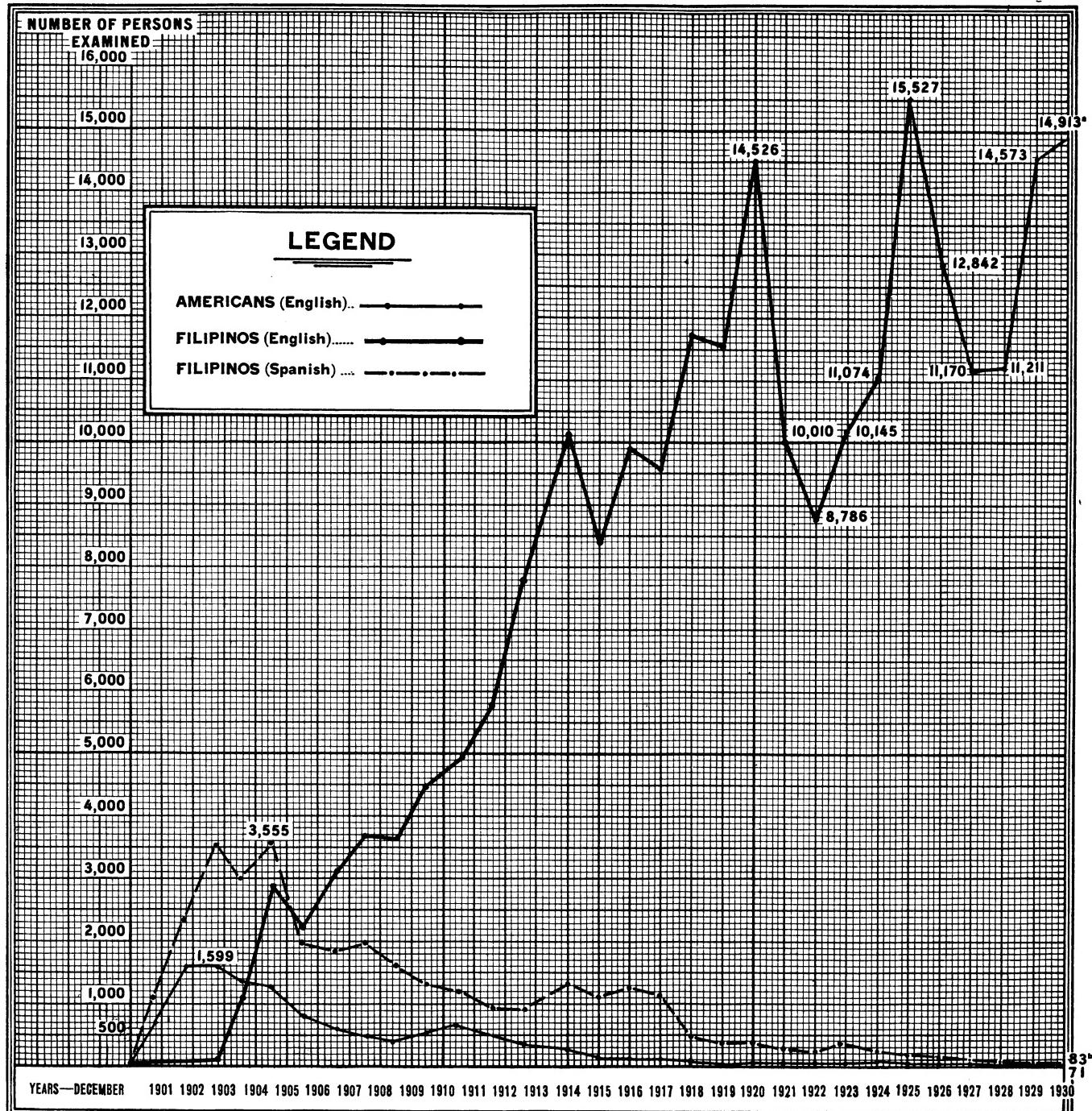
Kind of examination	For original appointment					
	Number examined		Number passed		Per cent passed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Irrigation engineering	1		1		100	
2. Marine engineering	1					
3. Motor engineering	2		2		100	
4. Naval architecture	4		3		75	
5. Port-works design and construction	1		1		100	
6. Weaving industry	5		1		20	
Total.	14		8		57	
1926	46	2	31	2	67	100
1927	38	1	23	1	61	100
1928	51	4	38	4	75	100
1929	23	1	9		39	
1930	14		8		57	

TABLE H.—*Results of Federal non-educational and non-assembled examinations held during the year 1930*

Kind of examination	For original appointment			For promotion or transfer			Total		
	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed	Examined	Passed	Per cent passed
1. Butcher or meat cutter, cold storage department	2	2	100				2	2	100
2. Compositor	1	1	100				1	1	100
3. Draftsman, copyist ¹	76						76		
4. Draftsman, design ¹	28						28		
5. Draftsman, detail ¹	34						34		
6. Draftsman, junior engineering ¹	10						10		
7. Engineer, chief, harbor boat <i>Miley</i>	1	1	100				1	1	100
8. Engineer, chief, harbor boat <i>San Pedro</i>	1	1	100				1	1	100
9. Engineer, civil	6	6	100				6	6	100
10. Engineer, first assistant, harbor boat <i>Miley</i>	1	1	100				1	1	100
11. Engineer, second assistant, harbor boat <i>Miley</i>	1	1	100				1	1	100
12. Forelady, laundry department (ironer)	9	9	100				9	9	100
13. Foreman, airplane mechanic	1	1	100				1	1	100
14. Foreman, cold storage department	1	1	100				1	1	100
15. Foreman electrician	4	4	100				4	4	100
16. Foreman, laundry department (checker)	1	1	100				1	1	100
17. Foreman, laundry department (delivery)	1	1	100				1	1	100
18. Foreman, laundry department (washer)	2	2	100				2	2	100
19. Foreman machinist	2	2	100				2	2	100
20. Foreman millhand	1	1	100				1	1	100
21. Foreman plumber	2	2	100				2	2	100
22. Helper, skilled laundry (checker)	36	36	100				36	36	100
23. Helper, skilled laundry (conductor)	1	1	100				1	1	100
24. Helper, skilled laundry (marker)	2	2	100				2	2	100
25. Helper, skilled laundry (sorter)	2	2	100				2	2	100
26. Helper, skilled laundry (washer)	2	2	100				2	2	100
27. Inspector, airplane	1	1	100				1	1	100
28. Inspector, airplane engine	4	4	100				4	4	100
29. Officer, chief, harbor boat <i>Miley</i>	1	1	100				1	1	100
30. Officer, first, harbor boat <i>Miley</i>	2	2	100				2	2	100
31. Officer, first, harbor boat <i>San Pedro</i>	1	1	100				1	1	100
32. Operator, telegraph	14	14	100				14	14	100
33. Undertaker and embalmer	1	1	100				1	1	100
Total.	252	104	100				252	104	100

¹ Results not yet released.

GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO TOOK EDUCATIONAL EXAMINATIONS *



* Prior to 1925 persons who took Federal examinations were included.

^a One citizen of China took the Chinese interpreter examination.

^b One citizen of Germany took the organic chemist examination.

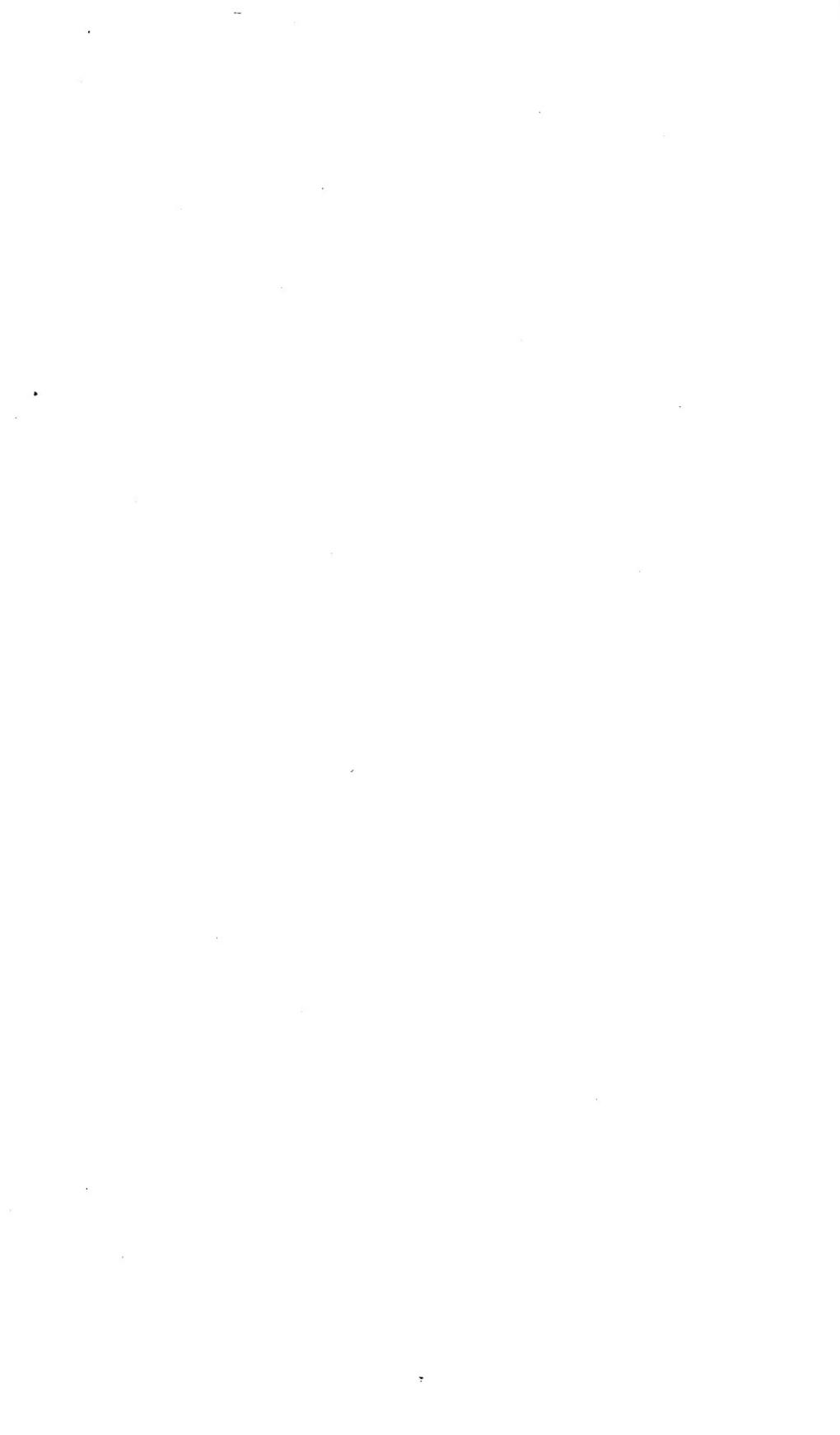


TABLE 1.—Appointments in the Philippine civil service from January 1 to December 31, 1930

Position	In the United States			Original in the Philippine Islands			Total	
	Original	Trans- fer	Rein- state- ment	Amer- icans	Filipinos			
					English regis- ters	Spanish regis- ters		
Agricultural assistant					1		1	
Apprentice					1		1	
Assistant food plant economist					1		1	
Automobile mechanic					1		1	
Bookkeeper, junior					5		5	
Calculator, assistant					1		1	
Chemist, assistant					1		1	
Chemist, junior					1		1	
Chemist, plant					1		1	
Chinese interpreter					2		2	
Clerk:								
First grade					10		10	
Second grade					397		397	
Third grade					145		145	
Craftsman, junior					72		72	
Deputy governor					2	1	3	
Draftsman:								
Architectural, junior					4		4	
Topographical, junior					14		14	
Electrical inspector					3		3	
Engineer:								
Civil					3		3	
Mechanical, assistant					2		2	
Mechanical, junior					1		1	
Engineman					6		6	
Fireman, second class					1		1	
Forester					1		1	
Geologist, assistant					1		1	
Hospital attendant				1				
Ichthyologist, assistant					1		1	
Inspector:								
Assistant sanitary					182		182	
Assistant sanitary (promotional)					9		9	
Public lands					4		4	
Public lands, assistant					11		11	
Law clerk					2		2	
Letter carrier					4		4	
Librarian, junior assistant					1		1	
Lightkeeper					11		11	
Livestock inspector					1		1	
Medical officer					3		3	
Messenger					43		43	
Mycologist, assistant					1		1	
Nurse					49		49	
Nurse-graduate					50		50	
Observer, second class					2		2	
Parasitologist					1		1	
Patrolmen:								
First class				18			18	
Third class					54		54	
Pharmacist					11		11	
Pharmacy clerk					1		1	
Playground instructor, junior					1		1	
Prison guard, third class					10		10	
Prison guard, fourth class					23		23	
Public service commission inspector					2		2	
Radio operator					1		1	
Ranger-graduate					31		31	
Rural credit agent					3		3	
Social worker					1		1	
Specialist in teacher training	1						1	
Stenographer					3	1	4	
Stenographer, junior					47	6	53	
Superintendent-at-large of non-Christian Tribes					1		1	
Superintendent of private schools	1						1	
Surgeon					1	2	3	
Surveyor, junior					10		10	
Teacher	29		2	6	97		184	

TABLE 1.—Appointments in the Philippine civil service from January 1 to December 31, 1930—Continued

Position	In the United States			Original in the Philippine Islands			Total
	Orig- inal	Trans- fer	Rein- state- ment	Amer- icans	Filipinos	English regis- ters	
Teacher:							
Agriculture					3		3
Junior					38		38
Junior (promotional)					7		7
Junior, of drawing (trade school graduate)					4		4
Junior (normal school graduate)					179		179
Junior, of ironworking (trade school graduate)					3		3
Junior, of woodworking					3		3
Junior, of woodworking (trade school graduate)					16		16
Telephone operator					54		54
Tobacco inspector					2		2
Translator, junior					3		3
Treasurer, municipal:							
Second grade					20		20
Third grade					20		20
Typist, junior					82		82
Veterinarian					1		1
Total	31		2	25	1,784	10	1,852

TABLE 2.—Appointments made in the Federal civil service in the Philippine Islands during the year ended December 31, 1930, upon certification of the Bureau of Civil Service.

Position	Americans	Filipinos
Original:		
Butcher	1	
Checker (junior typist)	1	
Chief clerk	2	
Civil engineer and assistant superintendent of construction (civil engineer)	1	
Clerk (first grade)	2	
Clerk (general clerical)	4	6
Clerk (second grade)	6	
Clerk (stenographer)	1	
Clerk (third grade)	1	
Clerk (typist)	1	
Clerk-junior stenographer (junior stenographer)	2	
Clerk-junior typist (junior typist)	5	
Clerk, minor (junior stenographer)	1	
Clerk, minor (junior typist)	1	
Clerk, minor (second grade)	1	
Clerk-stenographer (junior stenographer)	1	
Clerk-typist (second grade)	1	
Engineer, chief (harbor boat)	2	
Engineer, first assistant	1	
Engineer, second assistant	1	
First officer	2	
Foreman	1	1
Foreman electrician	1	
Foreman (foreman of utilities)		1
Foreman machinist		2
Foreman millhand		1
Foreman, motor overhaul (airplane inspector)	1	
Foreman plumber	1	
Messenger		1
Messenger (general clerical)		1
Messenger boy (second grade)		3
Messenger boy (third grade)		2
Policeman		10
Stenographer	1	1
Stenographer, junior		1
Stockman	3	
Stockman (general clerical)	1	
Storekeeper	2	
Storeman (general clerical)		1
Telegrapher, supervising (telegraph operator)		1
Telegrapher (telegraph operator)		3
Timekeeper (third grade)	1	
Typist		3
Typist (junior typist)		16
Typist, junior		6
Undertaker and embalmer	1	
Total original	20	92
By reinstatement and transfer		1
Grand total	20	93

TABLE 3.—*Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on December 31, 1930, and the salaries paid^a*

Bureau or office	Number of—		Salaries of—	
	Americans	Filipinos	Americans	Filipinos
Legislative:				
Philippine Senate	244			₱153,590
House of Representatives	270			917,737
Executive:				
Office of the Governor-General	9	35	₱96,500	67,380
Bureau of Audits	1	337	12,000	507,150
Bureau of Civil Service		72		98,000
Office of the Secretary of the Interior		7		34,600
Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes	1	29	3,500	59,880
Philippine General Hospital		193		170,620
Boards of Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental, Optical, and Nurses Examiners		9		13,620
Executive Bureau	1	108	8,000	153,192
Philippine Constabulary	22	468	106,896	1,191,767
Office of the Public Welfare Commissioner		142		211,360
Metropolitan Water District	3	54	32,000	94,780
Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction	3	27	13,600	57,340
Bureau of Education	282	1,994	1,098,750	3,000,880
Pension and Investment Board		16		20,020
Philippine Health Service	10	628	40,040	843,016
Office of the Secretary of Finance		9		43,400
Bureau of Customs		547		608,128
Bureau of Internal Revenue	1	346	4,200	493,328
Bureau of the Treasury		84		148,240
Bureau of Printing	1	330	2,600	372,980
Bureau of Banking	1	13	24,000	37,180
Office of the Secretary of Justice		4		28,000
Bureau of Justice		68		144,620
Public Service Commission		40		80,180
General Land Registration Office		340		342,820
National Library		101		114,540
Bureau of Prisons	2	150	5,700	178,020
Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources		11		37,540
Bureau of Animal Industry	4	109	25,800	182,520
Bureau of Plant Industry	2	190	12,000	284,320
Bureau of Forestry	1	452	12,000	472,300
Bureau of Lands	3	771	13,600	795,400
Bureau of Science	7	107	58,000	241,020
Weather Bureau	6	224	8,280	128,400
National Museum		9		16,100
Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications		6		39,500
Bureau of Public Works	17	1,044	120,000	1,517,555
Bureau of Posts	3	2,253	9,600	1,602,912
Bureau of Supply		108		153,672
Bureau of Commerce and Industry		265		358,064
Bureau of Labor		67		79,792
Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey	3	37	7,300	48,600
Board of Accountancy		1		240
Judicial:				
Supreme Court	6	56	104,000	168,464
Courts of First Instance	2	463	20,000	1,086,542
Justices of the Peace	2	810	1,440	858,220
Provincial Service	9	5,405	34,652	5,392,456
Municipal Service of Manila				
Municipal Board		25		60,910
Office of the Mayor		29		58,260
Department of Finance		114		146,480
Department of Assessment		26		45,180
Office of the City Fiscal		33		85,440
Office of the Sheriff		26		27,560
Municipal Court		23		41,400
Fire Department	4	181	17,740	232,620
Police Department	50	726	138,440	905,300
Department of City Schools		1,363		1,520,848
Department of Engineering and Public Works	3	127	15,700	194,640
Municipal Service of Baguio	2	67	6,600	61,180
Total ^b	461	21,793	2,052,938	27,384,803

^a The following employees are not included: temporary and emergency employees; enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary; and persons compensated by fees only.

^b Deduct 5 Americans and 545 Filipinos for persons counted more than once by reason of holding more than one position.

TABLE 4.—Comparison of number of regular and permanent employees and salaries in different branches of Philippine civil service on the dates indicated.

LEGISLATIVE

Date	Number of—			Salaries paid—			Average salaries		
	Amer- icans	Fili- pi- nos	Total	Amer- icans	Filipinos	Total	Amer- icans	Filipinos	Total
January 1, 1913...	4	86	90	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
January 1, 1914...	5	92	97	41,000	163,816	204,816	10,250.00	1,904.84	2,275.73
July 1, 1914...	5	96	101	46,000	186,524	232,524	9,200.00	2,027.42	2,397.15
July 1, 1915...	6	99	105	46,000	185,828	227,828	8,400.00	1,935.71	2,255.72
July 1, 1916...	6	88	94	41,500	163,584	205,084	6,916.67	1,858.91	2,181.72
July 1, 1917...	129	129	—	—	179,444	179,444	—	1,391.04	1,391.04
July 1, 1918...	254	254	—	—	572,228	572,228	—	2,252.87	2,252.87
July 1, 1919...	271	271	—	—	598,900	598,900	—	2,209.96	2,209.96
July 1, 1920...	295	295	—	—	639,748	639,748	—	2,168.63	2,168.63
July 1, 1921...	302	302	—	—	667,180	667,180	—	2,209.20	2,209.20
July 1, 1922...	329	329	—	—	701,306	701,306	—	2,181.63	2,181.63
July 1, 1923...	357	357	—	—	794,676	794,676	—	2,225.98	2,225.98
July 1, 1924...	351	351	—	—	755,375	755,375	—	2,152.06	2,152.06
July 1, 1925...	386	386	—	—	804,410	804,410	—	2,083.90	2,083.90
July 1, 1926...	429	429	—	—	1,367,310	1,367,310	—	3,187.20	3,187.20
Dec. 31, 1927...	573	573	—	—	1,532,887	1,532,887	—	2,675.19	2,675.19
Dec. 31, 1928...	509	509	—	—	1,431,467	1,431,467	—	2,812.31	2,812.31
Dec. 31, 1929...	511	511	—	—	1,450,347	1,450,347	—	2,838.25	2,838.25
Dec. 31, 1930...	514	514	—	—	1,431,327	1,431,327	—	2,784.68	2,784.68

EXECUTIVE

January 1, 1913...	2,229	3,478	5,707	7,801,602	3,015,294	10,816,896	3,500.05	866.96	1,895.87
January 1, 1914...	2,024	3,789	5,818	7,253,622	3,578,541	10,832,163	3,585.81	944.46	1,863.44
July 1, 1914...	1,767	4,004	5,771	6,362,819	3,701,005	10,063,824	3,600.92	924.33	1,743.36
July 1, 1915...	1,686	4,308	5,894	5,875,964	4,217,635	10,093,599	3,704.90	979.02	1,712.52
July 1, 1916...	1,417	4,789	6,206	5,232,230	4,681,473	9,913,703	3,699.53	977.55	1,597.44
July 1, 1917...	1,073	5,399	6,472	3,977,767	5,462,814	9,440,581	3,707.15	1,011.82	1,458.68
July 1, 1918...	768	6,080	6,845	2,997,247	6,568,594	9,565,841	3,897.69	1,080.36	1,397.49
July 1, 1919...	627	7,005	7,632	4,275,104	7,861,214	10,336,318	3,947.63	1,122.23	1,354.84
July 1, 1920...	494	7,397	7,891	2,028,344	8,748,545	10,776,889	4,105.95	1,113.89	1,290.95
July 1, 1921...	534	7,736	8,270	2,245,879	9,561,177	11,807,056	4,205.76	1,235.93	1,427.69
July 1, 1922...	518	8,056	8,574	2,217,761	9,976,687	12,194,448	4,281.39	1,238.42	1,422.26
July 1, 1923...	476	8,336	8,812	2,025,170	10,483,532	12,508,702	4,254.55	1,257.62	1,419.50
July 1, 1924...	439	8,870	9,309	1,848,062	11,450,271	13,298,338	4,209.70	1,290.80	1,428.54
July 1, 1925...	428	9,316	9,741	1,803,307	12,097,850	13,901,157	4,243.07	1,298.62	1,427.07
July 1, 1926...	386	9,958	10,344	1,684,018	12,872,630	14,556,648	4,362.74	1,292.69	1,407.25
Dec. 31, 1927...	401	10,501	10,902	1,700,606	13,750,472	15,451,078	4,240.91	1,309.44	1,417.27
Dec. 31, 1928...	418	10,677	11,095	1,783,575	14,123,232	15,906,807	4,266.93	1,322.77	1,433.69
Dec. 31, 1929...	399	10,938	11,337	1,768,192	14,473,829	16,242,021	4,406.49	1,323.26	1,432.66
Dec. 31, 1930...	381	11,279	11,660	1,714,366	15,067,976	16,782,342	4,499.65	1,335.93	1,439.31

JUDICIAL

January 1, 1913...	48	944	992	341,100	963,683	1,304,783	7,106.25	1,020.85	1,315.80
January 1, 1914...	43	950	993	313,400	956,223	1,269,623	7,288.37	1,006.55	1,278.57
July 1, 1914...	50	977	1,027	326,700	1,036,530	1,363,230	6,534.00	1,060.93	1,327.89
July 1, 1915...	49	1,033	1,082	321,300	1,058,982	1,380,282	6,557.14	1,025.15	1,275.68
July 1, 1916...	45	1,044	1,089	288,900	1,092,426	1,381,326	6,420.00	1,046.39	1,268.44
July 1, 1917...	26	1,118	1,144	164,700	1,122,014	1,286,714	6,334.62	1,003.59	1,124.75
July 1, 1918...	19	1,400	1,159	162,600	1,190,490	1,353,090	8,557.89	1,044.29	1,167.46
July 1, 1919...	17	1,136	1,153	144,400	1,204,022	1,348,422	8,494.12	1,059.88	1,160.82
July 1, 1920...	13	1,158	1,171	114,600	1,262,754	1,377,354	8,815.38	1,090.37	1,176.22
July 1, 1921...	9	1,158	1,167	75,400	1,249,722	1,325,122	8,377.77	1,079.20	1,135.49
July 1, 1922...	12	1,169	1,181	108,600	1,322,022	1,430,622	9,050.00	1,130.90	1,211.36
July 1, 1923...	12	1,047	1,059	108,600	1,278,127	1,386,727	9,050.00	1,220.75	1,309.46
July 1, 1924...	11	1,130	1,141	102,840	1,637,314	1,740,154	9,349.90	1,448.90	1,525.11
July 1, 1925...	11	1,186	1,197	102,840	1,726,110	1,828,950	9,349.90	1,455.40	1,527.94
July 1, 1926...	11	1,233	1,244	102,840	1,780,400	1,883,240	9,349.90	1,443.95	1,513.85
Dec. 31, 1927...	12	1,241	1,253	110,740	1,806,828	1,917,568	9,228.33	1,465.95	1,530.38
Dec. 31, 1928...	10	1,234	1,244	117,740	1,822,128	1,939,868	11,774.00	1,476.60	1,559.38
Dec. 31, 1929...	12	1,288	1,300	131,340	1,972,060	2,103,400	10,945.00	1,531.10	1,618.00
Dec. 31, 1930...	10	1,329	1,339	125,440	2,113,226	2,238,666	12,544.00	1,590.09	1,671.89

TABLE 4.—Comparison of number of regular and permanent employees and salaries in different branches of Philippine civil service on the dates indicated—Continued.

PROVINCIAL

Date	Number of—			Salaries paid—			Average salaries		
	Amer- icans	Fili- pi- nos	Total	Amer- icans	Filipinos	Total	Amer- icans	Filipinos	Total
<i>Pesos</i>									
January 1, 1913	74	1,222	1,296	320,288	1,097,123	1,417,411	4,328.22	897.81	1,093.88
January 1, 1914	81	1,301	1,382	355,588	1,160,180	1,516,542	4,389.98	892.86	1,097.85
July 1, 1914—	75	1,488	1,563	340,100	1,350,180	1,590,280	4,534.67	907.38	1,081.43
July 1, 1915—	66	1,667	1,733	298,736	1,553,577	1,847,818	4,450.55	981.96	1,065.96
July 1, 1916—	57	2,000	2,057	259,036	1,722,005	1,981,041	4,544.49	861.00	963.07
July 1, 1917—	47	2,274	2,321	212,486	1,951,461	2,168,941	4,520.85	858.16	932.83
July 1, 1918—	45	2,309	2,354	199,200	2,027,277	2,226,477	4,426.67	877.99	945.83
July 1, 1919—	13	2,366	2,379	80,000	2,080,872	2,160,872	6,153.85	879.49	908.31
July 1, 1920—	5	2,473	2,478	36,600	2,304,937	2,341,537	7,320.00	1,143.34	1,158.60
July 1, 1921—	8	2,634	2,642	39,500	2,587,201	2,626,701	4,937.50	982.23	994.20
July 1, 1922—	6	2,663	2,669	36,700	2,595,829	2,632,529	6,116.67	974.78	986.34
July 1, 1923—	9	2,778	2,787	41,140	2,674,444	2,715,584	4,571.11	962.72	974.37
July 1, 1924—	7	2,951	2,958	37,900	2,926,559	2,964,459	5,414.28	991.64	1,002.18
July 1, 1925—	5	3,348	3,353	39,000	3,856,923	3,935,923	7,800.00	1,002.66	1,012.80
July 1, 1926—	4	3,907	3,911	30,200	3,848,428	3,878,628	7,550.00	985.00	991.72
Dec. 31, 1927—	7	4,422	4,429	36,800	4,357,197	4,393,997	5,257.14	985.36	992.09
Dec. 31, 1928—	7	4,696	4,703	41,600	4,656,332	4,697,861	5,942.86	991.55	998.92
Dec. 31, 1929—	7	5,032	5,039	42,280	5,082,309	5,124,589	6,040.00	1,010.00	1,016.99
Dec. 31, 1930—	6	5,387	5,393	34,652	5,392,456	5,427,108	5,775.33	1,001.01	1,006.32

MUNICIPAL (MANILA AND BAGUIO)

January 1, 1913	268	633	901	740,652	591,456	1,332,108	2,768.63	934.37	1,478.48
January 1, 1914	277	659	936	754,792	638,098	1,387,890	2,724.88	960.69	1,482.79
July 1, 1914—	251	718	969	686,422	683,736	1,370,158	2,734.75	952.28	1,413.99
July 1, 1915—	228	774	1,002	619,580	753,862	1,373,442	2,717.46	973.98	1,370.70
July 1, 1916—	205	804	1,009	555,162	768,996	1,324,158	2,708.11	956.46	1,312.35
July 1, 1917—	164	939	1,103	448,669	845,722	1,294,391	2,735.79	900.66	1,173.62
July 1, 1918—	119	1,083	1,202	350,915	1,015,782	1,366,697	2,948.87	937.98	1,187.02
July 1, 1919—	103	1,269	1,372	305,859	1,292,096	1,597,955	2,969.50	1,018.13	1,267.10
July 1, 1920—	70	1,238	1,308	192,772	1,341,018	1,533,790	2,753.88	1,083.21	1,172.61
July 1, 1921—	63	1,410	1,473	184,772	1,684,666	1,869,438	2,932.88	1,194.79	1,269.13
July 1, 1922—	68	1,509	1,577	193,872	1,790,506	1,984,378	2,851.06	1,186.55	1,258.32
July 1, 1923—	65	1,649	1,714	191,820	2,036,696	2,228,516	2,951.07	1,236.10	1,300.18
July 1, 1924—	69	1,910	1,979	203,200	2,247,718	2,450,918	2,944,901	1,176.81	1,238.48
July 1, 1925—	65	2,103	2,168	194,840	2,495,630	2,690,470	2,982.01	1,186.69	1,240.99
July 1, 1926—	61	2,229	2,290	187,260	2,689,446	2,876,706	3,069.88	1,206.57	1,256.20
Dec. 31, 1927—	64	2,428	2,492	197,220	2,998,276	3,195,496	3,081.56	1,234.87	1,282.30
Dec. 31, 1928—	59	2,490	2,549	180,420	3,046,922	3,227,342	3,057.97	1,223.66	1,266.12
Dec. 31, 1929—	58	2,562	2,616	164,380	3,127,354	3,291,734	3,101.51	1,220.19	1,258.31
Dec. 31, 1930—	59	2,739	2,798	178,480	3,379,818	3,558,298	3,025.08	1,230.32	1,236.13

TOTALS

January 1, 1913	2,623	6,363	8,986	9,244	642	5,831,372	15,076,014	3,524.45	916.45	1,677.72
January 1, 1914	2,430	6,791	9,221	8,677	402	6,328,816	15,006,217	3,570.95	931.94	1,627.40
July 1, 1914—	2,148	7,283	9,431	7,758	041	6,957,279	14,715,320	3,611.75	955.28	1,560.31
July 1, 1915—	1,935	7,881	9,816	7,165	580	7,787,740	14,944,320	3,698.49	988.17	1,522.44
July 1, 1916—	1,730	8,725	10,455	6,376	823	8,428,484	14,805,312	3,686.03	966.02	1,416.10
July 1, 1917—	1,310	9,859	11,169	4,808	616	9,561,455	14,365,071	3,666.88	969,82	1,286.16
July 1, 1918—	948	10,866	11,814	3,709	962	11,874,371	15,084,333	3,913.46	1,046.79	1,276.82
July 1, 1919—	760	12,047	12,807	3,005	363	13,087,104	16,042,467	3,954.48	1,082.19	1,252.63
July 1, 1920—	582	12,561	13,143	2,872	316	14,297,006	16,669,318	4,076.48	1,138.20	1,268.30
July 1, 1921—	614	13,240	13,854	2,545	551	15,749,196	18,296,497	4,145.84	1,189.57	1,320.59
July 1, 1922—	604	13,726	14,330	2,556	983	16,388,350	18,943,283	4,233.38	1,193.82	1,321.93
July 1, 1923—	562	14,167	14,729	2,866	730	17,267,475	19,634,205	4,211.26	1,218.85	1,338.03
July 1, 1924—	526	15,212	15,738	2,192	002	19,017,237	21,209,239	4,167.30	1,250.15	1,347.65
July 1, 1925—	506	16,339	16,845	2,139	987	20,480,928	22,620,910	4,229.22	1,253.50	1,342.89
July 1, 1926—	462	17,756	18,218	2,004	318	22,558,214	24,562,582	4,338.35	1,270.46	1,348.26
Dec. 31, 1927—	484	19,165	19,649	2,045	366	24,445,660	26,491,026	4,225.96	1,275.54	1,348.22
Dec. 31, 1928—	494	19,606	20,100	2,123	335	25,080,081	27,203,416	4,298.25	1,279.20	1,353.40
Dec. 31, 1929—	471	20,382	20,803	2,106	192	26,105,899	28,212,091	4,471.74	1,283.48	1,356.15
Dec. 31, 1930—	456	21,248	21,704	2,052	938	27,384,803	29,437,741	4,502.06	1,241.75	1,310.25

Proper deductions have been made in these figures for persons counted more than once by reason of holding more than one position.

TABLE 5.—Table showing the number and salaries of regularly and permanently appointed Americans and Filipinos in the service at the middle of the fiscal years indicated.

Year	Officers and employees			Salaries paid			Average salaries		
	Amer-icans	Fili- pi-nos	Total	Americans	Fili-pinos	Total	Amer-icans	Fili- pi-nos	Total
				Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
1903	2,777	2,697	5,474	7,236,700	2,189,376	9,492,076	2,605,94	812,76	1,721,97
1904	3,228	3,377	6,605	8,663,720	2,932,834	11,586,554	2,693,92	868,48	1,755,72
1905	3,307	4,023	7,330	8,942,424	3,309,738	12,252,162	2,704,08	822,70	1,671,51
1907 *	2,616	3,902	6,518	7,869,242	3,234,494	11,103,736	3,008,12	848,23	1,703,55
1908	2,479	4,080	7,559	7,749,236	3,686,855	11,436,091	3,125,95	903,64	1,743,57
1909	2,659	4,397	7,056	8,576,962	4,018,988	12,595,950	3,225,63	914,03	1,785,14
1910	2,633	4,639	7,272	8,755,486	4,296,896	13,052,382	3,325,29	926,25	1,794,88
1911	2,633	4,981	7,614	8,954,834	4,668,825	13,623,659	3,401,00	937,33	1,789,29
1912	2,680	6,033	8,713	9,247,124	5,468,175	14,715,299	3,450,42	906,37	1,688,89
1913	2,623	6,363	8,986	9,244,642	5,831,372	15,076,014	3,524,45	916,45	1,677,72
1914 b	2,430	6,791	9,221	8,677,402	6,328,816	15,006,217	3,570,95	931,94	1,627,40
1914 c	2,148	7,283	9,431	7,758,041	6,957,279	14,715,320	3,611,75	956,28	1,560,31
1915	1,935	7,881	9,816	7,156,580	7,787,740	14,944,320	3,698,49	988,17	1,522,44
1916	1,730	8,725	10,455	6,376,828	8,428,484	14,805,312	3,686,03	966,02	1,416,10
1917	1,810	9,859	11,169	4,803,616	9,561,455	14,365,071	3,666,88	969,82	1,286,16
1918	948	10,866	11,814	3,709,962	11,374,371	15,084,333	3,913,46	1,046,79	1,276,82
1919	760	12,047	12,807	3,005,363	13,037,104	16,042,467	3,954,43	1,082,19	1,252,63
1920	582	12,561	13,143	2,972,316	14,297,002	16,669,318	4,076,48	1,138,20	1,268,30
1921	614	13,240	13,854	2,545,551	15,749,946	18,295,497	4,145,84	1,189,57	1,320,59
1922	604	13,726	14,330	2,556,933	16,386,350	18,943,283	4,233,33	1,193,82	1,321,93
1923	562	14,167	14,729	2,366,730	17,267,475	19,634,205	4,211,26	1,218,85	1,338,03
1924	526	15,212	15,738	2,192,002	19,017,237	21,209,239	4,167,30	1,250,15	1,347,65
1925	506	16,338	16,845	2,139,987	20,480,923	22,620,910	4,229,22	1,253,50	1,342,89
1926	462	17,756	18,218	2,004,318	22,558,214	24,562,532	4,338,35	1,270,46	1,348,26
1927 d	484	19,165	19,649	2,045,366	24,445,660	26,491,026	4,225,96	1,275,96	1,348,22
1928 d	494	19,606	20,100	2,123,355	25,080,081	27,208,416	4,298,25	1,279,20	1,353,40
1929 d	471	20,332	20,808	2,106,192	26,105,899	28,212,094	4,471,74	1,288,00	1,356,15
1930 d	456	21,242	21,704	2,052,938	27,384,803	29,437,741	4,502,06	1,241,75	1,310,25

^a No data for 1906.

^b January.

^c July.

^d December 31.

Proper deductions have been made in these figures for persons counted more than once by reason of holding more than one position.

TABLE 6.—Comparison of number and salaries of Americans and Filipinos temporarily employed on July 1 of the years given in the clerical and unclassified and nonclerical positions in the Philippine civil service.

INSULAR SERVICE AND JUDICIARY

Year	Classified clerical positions				Unclassified and nonclerical				Total	
	Americans		Filipinos		Americans		Filipinos			
	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries
		Pesos		Pesos		Pesos		Pesos		Pesos
1914	28	73,000	277	202,977	291	701,230	2,491	1,594,866	3,087	2,572,074
1915	17	45,880	217	177,548	236	584,600	2,249	1,521,428	2,764	2,329,456
1916	8	21,480	101	96,395	220	467,185	2,280	1,455,619	2,609	2,040,679
1917	9	24,000	122	90,940	176	436,230	2,274	1,533,136	2,581	2,084,306
1918	10	25,860	141	94,311	169	405,510	2,550	1,882,013	2,870	2,407,694
1919	4	10,960	154	121,833	149	359,500	3,200	2,587,103	3,507	3,079,396
1920	3	7,400	245	154,180	132	364,890	3,891	3,524,215	4,271	4,050,685
1921	2	5,600	256	171,138	107	313,980	5,085	4,651,512	5,450	5,142,230
1922	1	2,400	162	146,888	124	375,950	4,881	4,422,316	5,168	4,947,554
1923			142	126,384	113	348,150	4,291	4,002,870	4,546	4,477,404
1924			144	112,040	107	308,050	4,449	4,118,377	4,700	4,538,467
1925	2	4,400	168	185,924	103	309,500	3,990	3,868,531	4,263	4,318,395
1926	4	12,400	147	139,400	92	261,060	3,906	3,717,777	4,149	4,130,637
1927 *	4	11,600	215	160,100	93	266,974	3,929	3,794,561	4,241	4,233,235
1928 *	3	10,000	214	154,860	85	282,189	4,417	4,266,753	4,719	4,713,802
1929 *	4	14,000	231	163,780	93	356,049	4,643	4,506,947	4,971	5,040,776
1930 *	4	14,000	280	175,650	93	382,909	4,945	4,823,824	5,322	5,396,383

TABLE 6.—Comparison of number and salaries of Americans and Filipinos temporarily employed on July 1 of the years given in the clerical and unclassified and nonclerical positions in the Philippine civil service—Continued.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE

Year	Classified clerical positions				Unclassified and nonclerical				Total	
	Americans		Filipinos		Americans		Filipinos			
	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries
<i>Pesos</i>										
1914	4	11,680	320	174,644	43	95,757	638	263,606	1,005	545,687
1915	1	2,490	333	182,032	32	66,060	992	417,286	1,358	667,868
1916	2	1,320	239	128,602	15	34,300	1,023	468,322	1,279	632,544
1917			217	114,962	15	28,380	1,073	479,221	1,305	622,563
1918			185	87,248	10	23,950	678	363,434	873	474,632
1919			240	115,815			775	429,749	1,015	545,565
1920			180	95,401	3	8,820	864	441,420	1,047	545,649
1921			263	144,293	5	13,500	1,299	707,238	1,557	865,031
1922			235	126,990	5	9,900	1,324	687,229	1,564	824,119
1923			216	121,010	4	7,200	1,323	712,069	1,543	840,279
1924			193	112,210	1	600	1,557	842,720	1,751	955,530
1925			211	115,451	1	600	1,693	1,011,040	1,905	1,127,091
1926			217	117,360	7	8,460	1,781	1,112,100	2,005	1,237,920
1927 *			200	108,022	7	11,160	1,645	1,091,235	1,852	1,210,417
1928 *			218	113,398	7	16,600	1,568	1,144,604	1,793	1,274,602
1929 *			162	89,634	1	3,000	1,768	1,443,350	1,981	1,585,984
1930 *			208	110,708	3	4,920	1,607	1,403,464	1,818	1,519,092

MUNICIPAL SERVICE, MANILA

1914	1	1,200	14	14,257	25	52,460	326	193,972	366	261,889
1915			9	9,240	27	62,830	320	191,871	356	263,941
1916			5	3,960	24	55,930	451	274,146	480	334,036
1917			16	7,779	22	56,510	495	297,252	533	361,541
1918			20	12,030	26	60,390	558	362,164	604	434,584
1919	1	3,200	15	10,260	20	48,340	744	564,647	780	626,447
1920			9	8,040	16	32,200	715	570,892	776	611,132
1921			10	8,321	24	57,600	982	812,111	1,016	878,032
1922			6	6,000	16	31,710	892	741,330	914	779,040
1923			3	2,880	18	35,070	980	834,062	1,001	872,012
1924			2	1,800	12	24,720	711	626,981	725	653,501
1925			3	2,760	17	37,840	622	557,345	642	597,945
1926			3	2,880	18	37,320	475	406,494	496	446,694
1927 *			2	1,200	16	33,660	460	415,099	478	449,959
1928 *			3	1,800	17	40,780	473	620,980	493	663,560
1929 *			3	2,880	18	41,100	563	534,098	574	578,073
1930 *			2	2,600	10	25,040	525	477,749	537	505,389

MUNICIPAL SERVICE, BAGUIO

1914			1	900	5	15,600	8	6,840	14	23,340
1915			1	900	4	12,560	11	7,620	16	21,080
1916					3	8,900	7	3,600	10	12,500
1917			1	480	3	8,960	7	4,860	11	14,300
1918			1	480			22	12,780	23	18,260
1919			1	380			24	15,300	25	15,660
1920			1	480			12	10,680	13	11,160
1921			1	480			15	13,610	16	14,090
1922			2	960			17	15,230	19	16,190
1923			1	480			14	13,730	15	14,210
1924			3	1,380	1	4,200	17	16,780	21	22,360
1925			3	1,380	1	4,200	22	21,130	26	26,710
1926			2	960	1	4,200	19	18,340	22	23,500
1927 *			1	840	2	5,160	23	21,665	26	27,665
1928 *			1	360	2	6,800	26	24,345	29	31,505
1929 *			4	3,300	2	6,800	36	38,440	42	43,540
1930 *			5	2,400	2	7,100	31	29,630	38	39,130

TABLE 6.—*Comparison of number and salaries of Americans and Filipinos temporarily employed on July 1 of the years given in the clerical and unclassified and nonclerical positions in the Philippine civil service—Continued.*

TOTALS

Year	Classified clerical positions				Unclassified and nonclerical				Total	
	Americans		Filipinos		Americans		Filipinos			
	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries
1914	83	85,880	612	392,778	364	865,047	3,463	2,059,285	4,472	3,402,990
1915	18	48,370	560	369,720	299	726,050	3,617	2,138,205	4,494	3,282,845
1916	10	22,800	345	228,957	262	566,815	3,761	2,201,687	4,378	3,019,759
1917	9	24,000	356	214,161	216	530,080	3,849	2,314,469	4,450	3,082,710
1918	10	25,860	347	194,069	205	489,850	3,808	2,620,391	4,370	3,330,170
1919	5	14,160	410	248,268	169	407,840	4,743	3,596,799	5,327	4,267,067
1920	3	7,400	435	258,101	151	405,910	5,518	4,547,215	6,107	5,218,626
1921	2	5,600	530	324,232	136	385,080	7,381	6,184,471	8,049	6,899,388
1922	1	2,400	405	280,838	145	417,560	7,114	5,866,105	7,665	6,566,903
1923			362	250,754	135	390,420	6,608	5,562,731	7,105	6,203,905
1924			342	227,430	121	337,570	6,734	5,604,858	7,197	6,169,858
1925	2	4,400	385	255,515	122	352,180	6,327	5,458,046	6,886	6,070,141
1926	4	12,400	369	260,600	118	311,040	6,181	5,254,711	6,672	5,838,761
1927*	4	11,600	418	270,162	118	316,954	6,057	5,322,560	6,597	5,921,276
1928*	3	10,000	436	270,418	111	346,369	6,484	6,056,682	7,034	6,688,469
1929*	4	14,000	400	259,594	114	406,949	7,000	6,517,830	7,518	7,198,873
1930*	4	14,000	495	291,358	108	419,969	7,108	6,734,667	7,715	7,459,994

* December 31.

TABLE 7.—*Showing the number of Americans and Filipinos temporarily employed in clerical and semiclerical positions in the Philippine civil service on December 31, 1930.*

Bureau or office	Number of—	
	Americans	Filipinos
Legislative:		
Philippine Senate		* 51
House of Representatives		* 101
Executive:		
Office of the Governor-General	3	20
Bureau of Audits		1
Office of the Secretary of the Interior		2
Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes		3
Executive Bureau		2
Office of the Public Welfare Commissioner		2
Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction		1
Bureau of Education		9
Philippine Health Service		3
Bureau of Customs		1
Bureau of Internal Revenue		1
Office of the Secretary of Justice		4
General Land Registration Office		70
National Library		4
Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources		2
Bureau of Animal Industry		3
Bureau of Plant Industry		4
Bureau of Forestry		1
Bureau of Lands		55
Weather Bureau		1
Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications		4
Bureau of Public Works		16
Bureau of Posts		33
Bureau of Commerce and Industry	1	3
Bureau of Labor		2

* Unclassified.

TABLE 7.—*Showing the number of Americans and Filipinos temporarily employed in clerical and semiclerical positions in the Philippine civil service on December 31, 1930—Continued.*

Bureau or office	Number of—	
	Americans	Filipinos
Judicial:		
Judiciary		33
Provincial service:		
Abra		1
Agusan		1
Albay		2
Antique		2
Bataan		1
Batangas		2
Bohol		3
Bukidnon		3
Bulacan		1
Cagayan		1
Camarines Norte		2
Camarines Sur		2
Capiz		3
Cavite		3
Cebu		4
Cotabato		6
Davao		8
Ilocos Norte		2
Ilocos Sur		1
Iloilo		4
Isabela		4
Laguna		7
Lanao		5
La Union		11
Leyte		9
Marinduque		2
Mindoro		2
Occidental Misamis		2
Mountain Province		14
Nueva Ecija		33
Nueva Vizcaya		1
Oriental Negros		2
Palawan		2
Pampanga		5
Pangasinan		12
Rizal		2
Romblon		3
Samar		1
Sorsogon		2
Sulu		12
Surigao		9
Tarlac		1
Tayabas		6
Zambales		3
Zamboanga		6
City of Manila		2
City of Baguio		5

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (ACT No. 2711) RELATING TO THE CIVIL SERVICE

SEC. 23. *Oath of office for Insular and provincial employees.*—Save in the case of a laborer or emergency employee, every person elected or appointed to an office or position of trust or profit in the Insular or provincial service, or service of a chartered city, shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Director of Civil Service, wherein the affiant shall declare that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that he will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that he will well and faithfully discharge to the best of his ability the duties of the office or position upon which he is about to enter or of any position to which he may thereafter be appointed; and that the obligation imposed by such oath of office is assumed by him voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

SEC. 24. *Oath of office of municipal officials.*—Every person elected or appointed to a municipal or township office shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Director of Civil Service, wherein the affiant shall declare that he has the requisite qualifications to hold office in the municipality; that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that he will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that he will well and faithfully discharge to the best of his ability the duties of the office upon which he is about to enter or of any position to which he may thereafter be appointed; and that the obligation imposed by such oath of office is assumed by him voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

SEC. 25. *Occasions for administration of official oath.*—Notaries public and persons entering upon office by virtue of election shall take the oath upon the occasion of every appointment or induction into office; those entering the service by appointment, except notaries, shall be required to take the oath only upon the occasion of first entering upon the discharge of their duties in the particular branch of the service to which they respectively pertain; but if any such

appointee should at any time be entirely separated from the service, he shall be required to take the oath upon entering the service again.

SEC. 26. *By whom oath of office may be administered.*—The oath of office may be administered by any officer generally qualified to administer oaths; but the oath of office of the members and officers of either House of the Legislature may also be administered by persons designated for such purpose by the respective Houses.

SEC. 27. *Preservation of oaths.*—Oaths administered to officers and employees as aforesaid shall, in the absence of special provision, be filed in the bureau, office, or branch of the service to which they respectively pertain and shall be there preserved.

SEC. 64. *Particular powers and duties of Governor-General.*—In addition to his general supervisory authority, the Governor-General shall have such specific powers and duties as are expressly conferred or imposed on him by law and also, in particular, the powers and duties set forth in this chapter.

Among such special powers and duties shall be:

* * * * *

(b) To remove officials from office conformably to law and to declare vacant the offices held by such removed officials. For disloyalty to the United States, the Governor-General may at any time remove a person from any position of trust or authority under the Government of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 79.¹ *Under Secretaries.*—There shall be in each Department one or more Under Secretaries, as the appropriation acts may provide, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of the Department and such as may be imposed upon them by law.

When a Department Secretary is unable to perform his duties owing to illness, absence, or other cause, or in case of a vacancy in the office, the respective Under Secretary, or the Under Secretary designated, as the case may be, shall temporarily perform the functions of said office.

In case neither the Secretary nor the Under Secretaries of a Department are able to perform their duties, owing to illness, absence, or any other cause, the Governor-General may temporarily designate a Secretary or Under Secretary of another Department to perform such duties temporarily during the absence of the former.

(a) ***Initiative of the Department Head.***—Executive orders, regulations, decrees, and proclamations relative to matters under the supervision or jurisdiction of a Department, the promulgation whereof is expressly assigned by law to the Governor-General, shall, as a general rule, be

¹ As amended by Act No. 2803 approved on February 28, 1919.

issued upon proposition and recommendation by the respective Department.

(b) *Power to regulate.*—The Department head shall have power to promulgate, whenever he may see fit to do so, all rules, regulations, orders, circulars, memorandums, and other instructions, not contrary to law, necessary to regulate the proper working and harmonious and efficient administration of each and all of the offices and dependencies of his Department, and for the strict enforcement and proper execution of the laws relative to matters under the jurisdiction of said Department; but none of said rules or orders shall prescribe penalties for the violation thereof, except as expressly authorized by law. All rules, regulations, orders, or instructions of a general and permanent character promulgated in conformity with this section shall be numbered by each Department consecutively each year, and shall be duly published.

Chiefs of bureaus or offices may, however, be authorized to promulgate circulars of information or instructions for the government of the officers and employees in the interior administration of the business of each bureau or office, and in such case said circulars shall not be required to be published.

(c) *Power of direction and supervision.*—The Department head shall have direct control, direction, and supervision over all bureaus and offices under his jurisdiction and may, any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, repeal or modify the decisions of the chiefs of said bureaus or offices when advisable in the public interest.

(d) *Power to appoint and remove.*—The Department head, upon the recommendation of the chief of the bureau or office concerned, shall appoint all subordinate officers and employees whose appointment is not expressly vested by law in the Governor-General, and may remove or punish them except as especially provided otherwise, in accordance with the Civil Service Law. Laborers receiving compensation at the rate of seven hundred twenty pesos or less per annum, and other employees receiving compensation at the rate of two hundred and forty pesos or less per annum, shall be appointed and removed by the chief of the bureau or office, subject only to the general control of the Department head.

The Department head also may, from time to time, in the interest of the service, change the distribution among the several bureaus and offices of his Department of the employees or subordinates authorized by law.

(e) *Leave of Secretaries and Under Secretaries.*—The right of a Department head to leave on account of illness or for any other cause shall not be restricted, provided his absence is not incompatible with the interests of the service, and the vacation and other leave of the Under Secretaries shall be regulated, in the discretion of the Department

head, either by the existing provisions governing the leaves of judges of Courts of First Instance, or otherwise.

SEC. 178.¹ *Subordinate employees of General Land Registration Office.*—The chief surveyor and other subordinates of the General Land Registration Office shall be appointed by the Secretary of Justice, upon recommendation of the chief of said office. For administrative purposes, the General Land Registration Office shall be under the direct control of the Secretary of Justice.

SEC. 253. *Pay of United States officers detailed for duty in Philippine service.*—An officer of the United States Army or Navy, when detailed to perform the duties of an office under the Insular Government, shall receive in lieu of the salary authorized for said office the difference between the pay actually received by him from the Army or Navy during said detail and the amount of said salary.

SEC. 254. *Division of annual salary into fractional parts.*—All annual salaries shall be divided into twelve equal installments, one of which shall be the pay for each calendar month; and in making payment for part of a month the amount to be paid for each day shall be determined by dividing the monthly pay into as many parts as there are days in the particular month.

SEC. 255. *When salary begins to accrue.*—Unless otherwise specially provided by law, the salary of any person appointed to a position in the Philippine service shall begin on the day he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his position.

SEC. 256. *Date of taking effect of appointments and promotions.*—Where a new position is created or the salary of an existing position is increased, appointment to such new position or promotion to the increased salary shall not be effective, unless expressly so provided, prior to the enactment of the law creating the new position or authorizing the higher salary; and aside from exceptional cases, approved as such by the proper Head of Department, an appointment or promotion shall not be effective as of a date prior to that upon which the appointment or promotion is actually made.

SEC. 257. *Salary of employee transferred to other branch of service.*—When an employee stationed in the Philippine Islands is transferred from one branch of the Government service to another, and a change of station is thereby rendered necessary, the salary incident to his new position shall begin when he leaves his former station, provided he travels to his new destination in ordinary course; otherwise he shall be allowed such salary prior to arrival at his new destination for such time only as is ordinarily consumed in travel between the places in question.

¹ As amended by Act No. 2834 approved on March 8, 1919.

SEC. 258. Attendance of Government employee in certain proceedings.—When a Government employee is required to attend court as a witness or is required by lawful authority to render service as a witness or otherwise before a court-martial or in any extradition case or administrative proceeding of any sort, such service shall be deemed to be service in regular course of employment, and the salary accruing during the period thereof shall not be withheld.

SEC. 259. Inhibition against payment of extra compensation.—In the absence of special provision, persons regularly and permanently appointed under the Civil Service Law or whose salary, wages, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations shall not, for any service rendered or labor done by them on holidays or for other overtime work, receive or be paid any additional compensation; nor, in the absence of special provision, shall any officer or employee in any branch of the Government service receive additional compensation on account of the discharge of duties pertaining to the position of another or for the performance of any public service whatever, whether such service is rendered voluntarily or is exacted of him under authority of law.

SEC. 260. Payment of salary accruing pending suspension.—When the chief of a bureau or office suspends a subordinate officer or employee from duty, the person suspended shall not receive pay during suspension unless the Department head shall so order; but upon subsequent reinstatement of the suspended person or upon his exoneration, if death should render reinstatement impossible, any salary so withheld shall be paid, but without prejudice to the application of the disciplinary provisions of section six hundred and ninety-five hereof.

In case of a person suspended by the Governor-General or by the President, no salary shall be paid during suspension unless so provided in the order of suspension; but upon subsequent reinstatement or exoneration of the suspended person, any salary so withheld may be paid in whole or in part, at the discretion of the officer by whom the suspension was effected.

SEC. 261. Extra compensation for substitutionary service.—In case of the temporary absence or disability of the chief of any bureau or office, without pay, or in cases of a vacancy in such position, the Department head or person making temporary appointment may, in his discretion, order the payment of additional compensation to the substitute who acts or is designated temporarily to supply the place, which compensation with his existing salary shall not exceed the salary authorized by law for the position filled.

A person who serves as acting chief of a bureau or office during the suspension of the chief may also be paid

additional compensation in the same manner, if upon the final disposition of the matter of such suspension, the full salary is not paid to the officer who was suspended.

SEC. 262. *Payment of money due to deceased employee.*—Where money is due to the estate of a deceased officer or employee for salary or compensation incident to leave, the same may be paid to the person or persons whom the Insular Auditor shall ascertain to be lawfully entitled thereto; but such payment shall be without prejudice to the right of any person claiming said sum, or a part thereof, subsequently to proceed by action in court against the person or persons who may have received the same.

SEC. 263. *Salaries of appointees from United States.*—A person residing in the United States who is appointed to a position in the Philippine civil service shall receive full salary from the date of his arrival in the Islands; and he shall receive half salary from the date of his embarkation (or in case of a judge of a court, from the date of his leaving home to come to Manila) until the date of his arrival, provided he proceeds directly to the Islands by the route indicated for him, otherwise for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the journey by that route.

Except in the case of judges of courts, the half salary earned en route shall not be paid until after two years of satisfactory service in the Islands, unless prior thereto the appointee dies or is involuntarily separated from the service without fault.

SEC. 264.¹ *Half salary upon retirement.*—A regularly appointed officer or employee, not being a judge of a court, who has come to the Islands upon appointment from the United States, and who has rendered continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service for three years or more after arrival in the Philippine Islands, shall, upon his retirement from the service, be allowed half salary for thirty days in addition to full salary for the period which may be granted him as leave of absence.

If appointed prior to January twelfth, nineteen hundred and four, such person shall also be furnished transportation from Manila to San Francisco or transportation of equal cost to the Government by any other route; but the transportation must be used within six months after retirement from the service.

A teacher who has come to the Islands from the United States or from a foreign country under a regular appointment or who has received such regular appointment in the Philippine Islands, and who has rendered under said appointment continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service in the Bureau of Education or in the Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction in the enforcement of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and six, as amended, for three or

¹ As amended by Act No. 3186 approved on November 27, 1924.

more years after reporting for duty in the Islands, shall, upon retirement, in addition to the half salary provided for in the first paragraph of this section, also be entitled to actual travel expenses from Manila to his place of residence in the United States or in a foreign country, at the time of his appointment as follows: To those who have served three but less than four years under present appointment, actual travel expenses but not to exceed three hundred pesos; to those who have served four but less than five years under present appointment, actual travel expenses but not to exceed six hundred and fifty pesos; to those who have served five or more years under present appointment, actual travel expenses but not to exceed one thousand pesos. The travel expenses as herein provided may be applied on actual return transportation other than the most direct route. The term under present appointment means the appointment under which a teacher is serving at the time the travel expenses herein granted are applied for, and the word teacher includes principal, supervisor, and superintendent. The maximum credit allowed a teacher for service rendered prior to March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and twenty-five shall not exceed two years. No period of service can be credited more than once towards the required accumulation herein prescribed. A teacher may elect toward which of the above travel expenses he desires to accumulate service. Not more than three months of leave without pay can be counted as a part of the said required period of service. The journey for which the travel expenses are claimed shall be made within six months after the date of the retirement. A teacher who retires under the provisions of Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, and Act Numbered Three thousand and fifty, as amended by Act Numbered Thirty-one hundred, and a teacher entitled to the privilege granted by the preceding paragraph, shall not be entitled to the travel expenses herein created.

SEC. 265. Scale of salaries received by Government employees.—As regards salaries, employees in the Philippine service shall be arranged in grades according to the following scale; and in this schedule compensation at a stated rate refers not only to compensation paid at such rate for the whole or any part of the year but also to a salary fixed at so much per annum:

Grade 1.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of six thousand pesos or more per annum.

Grade 2.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of five thousand five hundred pesos or more, but less than six thousand pesos per annum.

Grade 3.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of five thousand pesos or more, but less than five thousand five hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 4.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of four thousand five hundred pesos or more, but less than five thousand pesos per annum.

Grade 5.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of four thousand pesos or more, but less than four thousand five hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 6.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of three thousand six hundred pesos or more, but less than four thousand pesos per annum.

Grade 7.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of three thousand two hundred pesos or more, but less than three thousand six hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 8.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of two thousand eight hundred pesos or more, but less than three thousand two hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 9.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of two thousand four hundred pesos or more, but less than two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 10.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of two thousand pesos or more, but less than two thousand four hundred pesos per annum.

Grade A.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand eight hundred pesos or more, but less than two thousand pesos per annum.

Grade B.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand six hundred and eighty pesos or more, but less than one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

Grade C.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty pesos or more, but less than one thousand six hundred and eighty pesos per annum.

Grade D.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand two hundred pesos or more, but less than one thousand four hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Grade E.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand and eighty pesos or more, but less than one thousand two hundred pesos per annum.

Grade F.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of nine hundred and sixty pesos or more, but less than one thousand and eighty pesos per annum.

Grade G.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of eight hundred and forty pesos or more, but less than nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Grade H.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of seven hundred and twenty pesos or more, but less than eight hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Grade I.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of six hundred pesos or more, but less than seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum.

Grade J.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of four hundred and eighty pesos or more, but less than six hundred pesos per annum.

Grade K.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of less than four hundred and eighty pesos per annum.

SEC. 266. *Minimum salary payable in absence of specific authority.*—A position designated in an Appropriation Act as belonging to a particular grade, without indication of any specific salary, shall carry the minimum salary prescribed for persons of that grade.

SEC. 267. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Leave Law.

SEC. 268. *Leave of absence of judges of Supreme Court.*—During vacation of the Supreme Court, the judges not assigned to vacation duty shall be upon vacation leave; and if no court vacation is declared for any year each of the judges shall become entitled to three months' leave in lieu of court vacation.

Each judge of the Supreme Court shall also be entitled to additional leave for a period equivalent to one-twelfth of the time of his service on the court.

When a person is appointed to the Supreme Court from any branch of the Philippine service to which leave is incident, any period of prior service in respect to which no leave has been enjoyed by him shall, for the purpose of determining his right to additional leave, be deemed to be time of service as a Supreme Court judge; but the additional leave acquired by virtue of such previous service shall in no case exceed two months.

SEC. 269. *Accumulation of leave.*—Additional leave and leave in lieu of court vacation, if not taken in whole or in part as the same accrue, shall be allowed to accumulate; but the total amount of leave to the credit of a judge at any one time shall not exceed one year, any excess being forfeited.

SEC. 270. *Approval of leave.*—The right of the judges of the Supreme Court to leave of absence may be exercised by them subject only to approval in such manner as the court by resolution may direct, provided all such leaves of absence shall be so arranged as never to deprive the court of a quorum during its regular sessions.

SEC. 271. *Leave of absence of judges of first instance.*—During the yearly court vacation the judges and auxiliary judges of first instance not specially assigned to vacation duty shall be upon vacation leave.

In every third year dating from the commencement of his service each judge and auxiliary judge of first instance may be granted extended leave for three months in addition to the court vacation to which he may be entitled during that year, making a total of five months' leave.

When a person is appointed to the position of judge or auxiliary judge of first instance from some other branch of the Philippine service to which leave is incident, any period of prior service in respect to which no leave has been enjoyed by him shall, for the purpose of determining

when he may be allowed to go upon extended leave, be deemed to be time of judicial service.

SEC. 272. *How leave may be taken.*—The five months' extended leave of a judge or auxiliary judge of first instance shall be assigned to him by the Department head, and with his consent, may be taken at any time during the year, without including the court vacation, provided the judge enjoying the same shall have been assigned for duty during the part or whole of the court vacation not included in the leave granted. Extended leave beginning in the latter part of any year may run to conclusion in the succeeding year, and the Department head may, in any case, postpone the extra three months from one year to the next, if this is required by the exigencies of the service.

If any judge should serve for five and one-half years or more without enjoying extended leave, he may be allowed leave for eight months if, in the opinion of the Department head, the exigencies of the service permit, but in such case the period of leave granted must embrace the full period of a regular court vacation.

Any officer appointed to a position carrying accrued leave from a position carrying judges' leave shall be allowed accrued leave for the period of actual service during which extended leave has not been enjoyed by him, subject to the same limitations as are applicable generally to accrued leave.

SEC. 273. *Commutation of salary.*—When a judge of any court goes abroad upon extended leave taken under this chapter, the salary incident to the period of such leave may be paid before departure; but when a judge who has served more than two and less than three years is granted such leave, no payment for the time in excess of the ordinary court vacation shall be made until he returns to duty and completes three years of service. For the purposes hereof, the service of a judge appointed from the United States shall be deemed to begin thirty days before he arrives in the Islands ready for duty.

SEC. 274. *Vacation and leave of teachers.*—Persons in the teaching service other than the classes designated in section two hundred seventy-nine hereof as not being entitled to accrued leave, and such as are designated for continuous duty shall be entitled to teachers' vacation; and upon the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction such persons may, not oftener than once in three years, be granted extended leave on full pay during vacation period, with permission to spend a vacation period abroad.

SEC. 275. *Persons in teaching service designated for continuous duty in vacation periods.*—For the good of the service the Director of Education, or in the case of employees of the University of the Philippines, the President of the University, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruc-

tion, designate persons in the teaching service for continuous duty. Teachers so designated shall be entitled to accrued leave instead of teachers' vacation leave, and shall render the same hours of service as other employees entitled to accrued leave.

SEC. 276.¹ Persons entitled to accrued leave.—After at least two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, the proper head of Department shall, subject to the requirements of the public service, grant each regularly and permanently appointed officer or employee in the Philippine civil service, except as hereinafter provided, thirty days' accrued leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and holidays, for each year of satisfactory service in the Islands, or abroad, if specially detailed.

SEC. 277. Computation of leave and pay earned under different salaries.—In case of a change of salary, whether occasioned by transfer from one position to another or to an office newly created, or otherwise, leave and pay shall be so computed as to correspond with the salaries at which and periods during which such leave and pay were earned, and the same amount of pay shall be allowed as if leave had been taken while the officer or employee was receiving the salary at which it accrued.

SEC. 278. Anticipation of leave to accrue during absence.—Leave shall accrue during authorized absence on leave with pay, and leave so to accrue may be allowed by anticipation at the time leave is granted.

SEC. 279.² Persons not entitled to accrued leave.—The following persons shall not be entitled to accrued leave:

(a) Laborers, skilled and unskilled, whose rate of compensation is less than two thousand pesos per annum.

(b) Temporary and emergency employees, except detectives and secret agents.

(c) Persons whose compensations are authorized at other than a yearly rate, except officers detailed from the military, naval, or civil service of the United States.

(d) Persons enlisted for a term of years.

(e) Watchmen.

(f) Linemen.

(g) Persons who receive compensation for official duties not requiring all their time; and persons whose salary is wholly or partly paid by municipalities, except deputy provincial and municipal treasurers or deputy provincial and township treasurers.

(h) Persons guilty of conduct requiring separation from the service.

¹ As amended by Acts Nos. 2911, 3087 and 3374 approved on March 23, 1920, March 16, 1923, and December 3, 1927, respectively.

² As amended by Act No. 3087 approved March 16, 1928.

(i) Persons brought to the Islands on special contract.

(j) Any person or class of persons whose right to leave is governed by special provisions, in which case such special provisions shall obtain.

SEC. 280.¹ Accumulation of accrued leave.—If accrued leave is not taken, in whole or in part, as earned, the same shall accumulate for five years, after which the person entitled to leave may obtain accrued leave for five years' service; but if the requirements of the bureau or office do not permit of this, such person shall be entitled to collect annually the value of the additional leave not so accumulated.

SEC. 281. Accrued leave for Legislative employees.—Accrued leave shall not be enjoyed by Legislative employees who serve during legislative sessions only, but such privileges may be granted in the discretion of the President or Speaker to all permanent employees of the Senate or House, respectively, after not less than one year of continuous and satisfactory service.

SEC. 282. Payment of equivalent of leave of deceased person.—The salary equivalent of leave earned by a deceased person shall be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive his estate.

SEC. 283. Time of application for persons resigning.—In case of resignation no application for leave shall be considered if not presented within six months after separation from the service.

SEC. 284.² Vacation leave in addition to accrued leave.—After at least six months' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, the Governor-General or proper head of Department may, in his discretion, grant to each officer or employee entitled to accrued leave, in addition to such accrued leave, twelve days' vacation leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and holidays, for each calendar year of service.

SEC. 285.² Vacation leave for craftsmen and classified apprentices of the Bureau of Printing.—A craftsman or classified apprentice of the Bureau of Printing may be granted thirteen days' vacation leave, at the salary received by him upon taking such leave, after at least one year of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service as craftsman or classified apprentice, in accordance with the civil service rules and such other rules as the Department of Finance may prescribe, and the head of said Department may suspend the vacation leave granted, or part thereof, if in his judgment the needs of the public service require it.

SEC. 286. When vacation leave to be taken.—Vacation leave must be taken within the calendar year in which it is earned. The vacation leave allowable for one year of

¹ As amended by Act No. 2990 approved on February 26, 1921.

² As amended by Acts Nos. 3087 and 3374 approved March 16, 1923, and December 3, 1927, respectively.

service, and no more, may be allowed in connection with accrued leave granted. In cases of resignation, vacation leave shall not be allowed in addition to accrued leave.

SEC. 287.¹ *Leave to go abroad—Half pay and travel allowance.*—When an employee entitled to accrued leave has served in the Islands for three years or more and has accumulated to his credit the accrued leave allowed for two full years, he may, in the discretion of the proper Department head, but not oftener than once in each period of three years, be granted permission to go abroad, with the half-pay and travel-expense allowances hereinbelow specified:

(a) If he is given permission to visit the United States, he shall be allowed, with half pay, in addition to the leave granted, sixty days for the time occupied by him in going to and returning from the United States if he is serving in Manila, and if serving in the province sixty days plus the actual and necessary time consumed from date of departure from station to date of departure from Manila, and on returning, from date of arrival at Manila to date of arrival at station, such half salary to be paid on return to duty; if he is granted permission to visit any other country he shall be allowed under the same conditions and in lieu of the sixty days' half pay above provided, actual and necessary travel time with half pay not exceeding sixty days.

(b) On the completion of two years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, after returning to the Islands from such leave of absence to visit the United States, he shall be allowed his travel expense from his place of residence in the United States to Manila if he come by the route and steamer directed, and if returning from any other country or from the United States, not residing therein, he shall be allowed his travel expense to Manila from the port of embarkation in the United States or such other country not exceeding one thousand pesos.

Subject to the same qualifications, these privileges shall also be accorded to persons going abroad on teacher's leave under section two hundred and seventy-four hereof, and in addition, there shall be accorded to them and to principals, supervisors, and superintendents going on accrued leave, the travel expenses created in section two hundred and sixty-four hereof, subject to the same conditions prescribed therein.

SEC. 288.² *Commutation of salary for persons on leave.*—In favor of persons on accrued leave or teacher's leave, the proper Department head may, in his discretion, direct a commutation of the salary that would be received during the period of leave and in lieu of the payment of such salary in usual course authorize the payment, from the fund out of which the salary would have been paid, of an equivalent

¹ As amended by Acts Nos. 3186 and 3599 approved on November 27, 1924, and November 29, 1929, respectively.

² As amended by Act No. 2990 approved on February 26, 1921.

sum in gross on or before the beginning of such leave or vacation.

SEC. 289. Commutation of salary in case of separation from service.—The salary incident to leave may be in like manner commuted upon the death or separation from the service of any person entitled thereto.

SEC. 290. Return to duty pending leave.—No officer or employee whose salary has been commuted shall be permitted to return to duty before the expiration of the period covered by his leave, unless he first refunds to the Government the value of the unused portion of his leave; but the requirement as to the making of such refund may be waived, in the discretion of the Department head, in the case of an officer or employee separated from the service through lack of work or the abolishment of his position.

In case of voluntary service without pay rendered during leave granted, the time cannot be saved for future leave.

SEC. 291. Absence of teachers from duty on account of illness.—Absence from duty of teachers, due to illness, shall be charged against their vacations, and with the consent of the Secretary of Public Instruction they may remain on duty during vacations for a period equal to that so lost, in which case no deduction of pay shall be made on account of absence caused by illness.

SEC. 292. Absence of other employees from duty.—Absence on account of illness of other regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees in the Philippine Civil Service who are entitled to accrued leave shall be charged first against their vacation leave and then against accrued leave, until both are exhausted, when their further absence shall be without pay.

SEC. 293. Withholding of salary incident to leave.—Payment of salary to an officer or employee for any absence during his first six months of service properly chargeable to vacation leave, or during his first two years of service properly chargeable to accrued leave, shall be withheld until such leave may properly be taken under the provisions of this chapter; though in case of absence due to illness the Governor-General or proper head of Department may direct that payment for such absence be not withheld if not in excess of the vacation and accrued leave to his credit.

SEC. 294. Application for leave—Action of office chief.—Applications for accrued or vacation leave shall first be acted upon by the chief of the bureau or office to which the applicant pertains. It shall then be transmitted by such chief to the Director of Civil Service.

SEC. 295. Final determination by Department head.—The respective heads of Departments may authorize the Director of Civil Service to act finally upon the application in all cases in which he approves the recommendation of the chief

of the bureau or office in regard to such leave. Otherwise the matter shall in all cases be determined finally by the Department head.

SEC. 296. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Travel Expense Law.

SEC. 297. *Definition of "travel expense."*—“Travel expense” shall be held to include not only the actual and necessary expenses of transportation of one’s person and essential baggage but also the actual and necessary expenses of subsistence and lodging while en route or absent from permanent station, together with such other items necessarily incidental thereto as shall, by regulation, be allowed by the Auditor with the approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 298. *Travel expense of Insular employees.*—When traveling or when absent from their permanent stations on official business, officers and employees of the Insular Government shall be allowed their travel expenses, to be charged to the bureau or office for which the service is rendered.

SEC. 299.¹ *How to be paid.*—Travel expenses shall be allowed either in the form of payment of the travel expenses actually and necessarily incurred, or in the discretion of the chief of bureau or head of office, by the payment of per diems, or fractional per diems, in lieu of expenses other than transportation.

Per diems shall not be allowed to members of field parties or others for whom subsistence in kind is supplied or other special provision made to cover travel expense.

When travel is done by water and subsistence is not included in the transportation the amount actually and necessarily expended for subsistence shall be paid, and no per diem shall be allowed in lieu thereof.

SEC. 300. *Schedule of per diems for Insular officers and employees.*—Per diems, when allowed, shall be in accordance with the following schedules:

(a) Officers and employees receiving a salary of less than one thousand two hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of one peso.

(b) Those receiving one thousand two hundred pesos or more per annum, but not exceeding one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of two pesos.

(c) Those receiving more than one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum, but not exceeding two thousand four hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of three pesos.

(d) Those receiving more than two thousand four hundred pesos per annum, but not exceeding six thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of four pesos.

(e) Those receiving more than six thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of five pesos.

¹ As amended by Act No. 2857, approved on March 12, 1919, with retroactive effect since January 1, 1919.

Persons whose compensations are stated at rates other than per annum may be given the allowances authorized for employees at a corresponding per annum compensation.

SEC. 301. Control of head of office over allowance of per diems.—Chiefs of bureaus and heads of offices shall make such examination in passing upon per diems as may be necessary to satisfy their minds that the per diems allowed will not more than reimburse employees for necessary travel expenses and will not constitute an increase of salary.

SEC. 302. Per diems of detailed Army and Navy officers.—Officers of the United States Army or Navy detailed for duty with the Insular Government shall receive, when traveling on official business of this Government, the per diems corresponding to the salary of the position which the officers are filling under detailed, and subject to the same conditions as other officers; and, if no salary is fixed by law for such positions, the officers shall be considered as included in the class for which a per diem of five pesos is authorized.

SEC. 304. Travel expense of provincial employees.—Officers and employees of provincial governments when traveling, or when absent from their permanent stations on official business, shall be allowed travel expenses as follows, to be paid from the funds of their respective provinces:

(a) When traveling by water transportation, the actual travel expenses incurred.

(b) While in the City of Manila, a per diem of six pesos, which shall include transportation while in said city.

(c) When otherwise traveling or absent from station, the cost of transportation of person and essential baggage, together with a per diem to be fixed by the provincial board for expenses other than transportation, which per diem shall not exceed two pesos unless the Department head shall approve a greater allowance.

Officers and employees who are technically in the Insular service but whose salary or compensation is paid by the province in which their service is performed shall be on the same footing in regard to the allowance of travel expense as other provincial employees.

SEC. 305. Travel expense of employee transferred to other branch of service.—When a Government employee is transferred from one branch of the service in the Islands to another, he shall be entitled to receive from the branch of the service to which he is transferred reimbursement of the travel expense incurred in reaching his new permanent station or place where he is assigned to duty.

SEC. 306. Travel expense of appointee going to station.—When a resident of the Philippine Islands, not already in the Government service, is appointed to a position which necessitates a change of residence, he shall receive from the branch of the service to which he is appointed reimbursement of the travel expense incurred in going to his permanent station or place where he is assigned to duty.

SEC. 307. *Travel expenses of judges.*—A judge, who at the time of his appointment resides in the United States, shall, upon entering the service, be allowed the travel expense of himself and family from his place of residence to Manila; and if one has been employeed as judge in the Philippine Islands for three years, he shall if he so requests, upon his retirement from the service, be furnished with transportation for himself and family from Manila to his place of residence.

SEC. 308. *Refund to employee of travel expense paid by him.*—Except in the case of a judge, the travel expense of an appointee to the Philippine civil service, paid by himself, from his place of residence in the United States to Manila shall, if the journey be consummated by the route and steamer directed, be refunded to him at the expiration of two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, after his arrival in the Philippines, such refund to be made from the funds of the bureau, office, or province with which he is at that time connected.

SEC. 309. *Deduction from salary for travel expense advanced—Final refund to employee.*—When an employee is coming to Manila, the cost of his transportation, or any part thereof, may be advanced to him by the Government; and when this is done, the amount of such advance shall be made a charge against the bureau, office, or province to which he is assigned on his arrival, or return; and in such event ten per centum of his monthly salary shall be retained and paid into the Insular Treasury to the credit of a travel expense trust fund, until the amount so paid in is equal to the amount paid out by the Government. At the end of the period of two years of satisfactory service the amount so paid by the employee shall be returned to him from such fund.

SEC. 310. *Audit and certification of accounts for travel expenses.*—Accounts of employees for expenses of travel from the United States or foreign countries to Manila shall be filed with the Insular Auditor upon their arrival in Manila, for advance audit and subsequent certification to the proper bureau, office, or province for payment when due.

SEC. 311. *Applications for transportation on commercial steamship.*—Where a commercial steamship company makes a concession from its regular rates for ocean transportation in favor of persons in the Government service, members of their families, fiancées, or other persons dependent upon them, official requests for such transportation and the necessary certificates showing the right of the applicants to such concession shall, when required, be supplied by or under the authority of the Governor-General.

SEC. 312. *Applications for transportation on Army transports.*—Applications for ocean transportation upon United States Army transports in behalf of persons in the Philippine

service entitled to such transportation, together with any certificate, or certificates, required in connection therewith, shall also be transmitted by or under the authority of the Governor-General to the department quartermaster of the United States Army or other official having control of such transportation.

SEC. 418.¹ *Disqualification of inspector.*—Any person appointed as inspector who accepts appointment and qualifies for the office may not be appointed to any other office unless he shall have resigned the office prior to his appointment.

SEC. 449.² *Persons prohibited from influencing elections.*—No judge of first instance, justice of the peace, or treasurer, fiscal, or assessor of any province and no officer or employee of the Philippine Constabulary, or of any Bureau, or employee of the classified civil service, shall aid any candidate or exert influence in any manner in any election or take part therein otherwise than by exercising the right to vote.

All foreign persons shall be strictly prohibited from aiding any candidate, either directly or indirectly, and from taking part in or influencing any election in any manner.

SEC. 549. *Seal of bureau.*—The respective bureaus shall keep appropriate seals, with which shall be sealed all commissions, records, transcripts, and other documents requiring authentication.

SEC. 550. *Powers and duties of chiefs of bureaus.*—The director or other chief official in each bureau or office shall exercise the functions of chief executive and administrative officer thereof. It shall be his duty, under the immediate executive control, direction, and supervision of the proper Department head, to exercise general authority in all matters embraced within the jurisdiction of the bureau or relating to the operation thereof and to see to the enforcement of all laws and regulations pertaining to it.

For administrative purposes, a bureau chief may, consistently with law, distribute the work of his bureau among such permanent divisions and sections as may be deemed advisable; and he shall define the duties of his subordinates in so far as may be desirable for the efficiency of the service.

SEC. 551. *Authority to prescribe forms and make regulations.*—Every chief of bureau shall prescribe forms and make regulations or general orders, not inconsistent with law, to secure the harmonious and efficient administration of his branch of the service and to carry into full effect the laws relating to matters within the jurisdiction of his bureau; but penalties shall not be prescribed in any such regulations or orders for violation thereof except as expressly allowed by law.

¹ As amended by Act No. 3387, approved December 3, 1927.

² As amended by Acts Nos. 3030 and 3387 approved on March 9, 1922, and December 3, 1927, respectively.

Regulations and orders shall become effective only when approved by the Department head and published in the Official Gazette or otherwise publicly promulgated. Formal approval or publication shall not be necessary as regards circulars of information or instructions for the guidance of officers and employees in the internal administration of the affairs of the bureau.

All general orders issued by a bureau chief shall be serially numbered. Such orders shall be called administrative orders and they shall be so entitled.

SEC. 552. Officials and subordinates of bureaus and offices in general.—The officials and subordinates of each of the several Departments, bureaus, offices, and branches of the service shall consist of such as are specified in this Code and of such other assistants, clerks, employees, and agents as may, in each case, be essential to the proper accomplishment of the work required to be done and available within the limits of appropriated funds.

SEC. 553. Authority of bureau chief to employ and discharge subordinates.—Laborers receiving compensation at a rate of seven hundred and twenty pesos or less per annum and other employees receiving compensation at the rate of two hundred and forty pesos or less per annum shall be employed and discharged by the chief of bureau or office, subject only to the general control of the Department head.

Other subordinates and employees shall be employed and discharged by the chief of bureau or office and, except as otherwise specially provided, in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Service Law.

SEC. 554. Duties of assistants and other subordinates.—Assistant chiefs and other subordinates in every bureau, office, and branch of the service shall, respectively, perform therein such duties as may be required of them by law or regulation or as may be specified by the chief or head of the office or other person in lawful authority over them.

The circumstance that the duties of any subordinate officer or employee are specified by law shall not, in the absence of special restriction, be understood to prevent his being assigned to additional duties by proper authority, when not inconsistent with the performance of the duties imposed by law.

SEC. 555. Acting chief of bureau.—During the absence or disability of the chief of a bureau, the Department head may designate as acting chief the Under Secretary of the Department, who shall perform the duties of the office in addition to his duties as such Under Secretary, or any officer or employee of the bureau or other officer or employee in the Department.

SEC. 556. Designation of acting head of office by Governor-General.—During the temporary absence or disability of

the head of any office or branch of the service, not in or subordinate to a bureau, the Governor-General may, in the absence of special provision, designate any officer or employee to fill his place.

SEC. 557. Performance of duties of subordinate officers temporarily absent.—In case of the temporary absence or disability of any subordinate officer or employee in any bureau or office, the chief of such bureau or office may, in the absence of special provision, designate any other subordinate officer or employee in his bureau or office temporarily to perform the duties of the person thus absent or disabled, or he may temporarily perform such duties himself.

SEC. 558. Filling of vacancies.—Vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or removal of any officer or subordinate may be temporarily supplied in the same manner as in case of absence or disability. Such vacancies shall not be filled by permanent appointment until the expiration of any leave allowable to the predecessor, unless the Governor-General or proper head of Department is of the opinion that the exigencies of the service require that the appointment be made forthwith.

SEC. 559. Filling of vacancy by appointment of person or persons in lower grade.—With the prior approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, a vacancy in a position of any grade may be filled by the appointment of one person or more of a lower grade; but in such case the aggregate of salaries paid shall not be greater than the salary authorized by law for that position.

SEC. 560. Bonds required of private persons—Duties of bureau chief in respect thereto.—The chief of each bureau shall, consistently with law, prescribe the form and fix the amount of all bonds executed by private parties to the Government under the laws pertaining to his bureau and shall pass on the sufficiency of the security and retain possession of the bond.

When it appears that any such bond is risky or insufficient, such chief may require better security, and after notice to the party concerned, and upon his failure within a reasonable time to give better security, or additional security, may abrogate the privileges secured by the giving of the bond, but such action shall be without prejudice to the liability of any person or property already obligated.

SEC. 561. Contract for transportation equipment belonging to employee—Loan for purchase of equipment.—Subject to restriction and regulation by executive order the chiefs of bureaus may, in the absence of other adequate transportation equipment, enter into contracts with employees for the use by the latter, respectively, on official business, of transportation equipment owned by them, at a rental to be paid from the transportation-expense funds of the bureau in question; but no allowance hereunder shall be in excess of

twenty pesos per month in the case of a horse, or thirty pesos per month in the case of motor vehicles or vessels. When the nature of the official duties of any such employee justifies the permanent assignment to him of transportation equipment for his official use, he may, in the absence of other suitable means of transportation and with the prior approval of the proper head of Department, be loaned from the same funds an amount sufficient to purchase the necessary means of transportation, not to exceed four hundred pesos for an American horse or motor vehicle and two hundred pesos for a native horse, such loan to be repaid to the Government in monthly installments of not less than ten per centum of the amount loaned.

SEC. 562. Legal hours of labor—Minimum requirement.—The chiefs of bureaus and offices in every branch of the Government service shall require of all employees, of whatever grade or class, not less than the legal number of hours of labor.

Such hours, except for schools and courts, shall be as prescribed in the Civil Service Rules and as otherwise from time to time disposed in temporary executive orders, in the discretion of the Governor-General; but save on Saturday and during the heated season they shall not be less than six and one-half hours per day, not including time for lunch.

SEC. 563. Government employees not required to work on holidays.—Upon holidays the schools, courts, and the various Departments, bureaus, and offices pertaining to the administration of the Insular, provincial, and municipal governments shall be closed; and on such days attendance or labor shall not be required of employees, except as otherwise provided.

SEC. 564.¹ On Saturdays and during the hot season.—On Saturdays throughout the year and on all days during the hot season, from April first to June fifteenth, inclusive, the period of labor may be reduced to five continuous hours: *Provided*, That in the case of the city of Baguio the short hours will be observed from July first to September fifteenth, inclusive; but an executive order so disposing shall not oblige the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office so to reduce the hours of labor in his branch of work but shall leave the same in his discretion subject to the requirements of the service.

SEC. 565. Temporary suspension of labor for special reasons.—The Governor-General may, for special reasons only, direct that any Department, bureau, or office be closed during any particular day, or for part of a day, as occasion requires.

SEC. 566. Extension of hours and requirement of overtime work.—When the interests of the public service so

¹ As amended by Act No. 3710 approved November 20, 1930, effective July 1, 1931.

require, the head of any Department, bureau, or office may extend the daily hours of labor, in what manner soever fixed, for any or all of the employees under him, and may likewise require any or all of them to do overtime work not only on work days but also on holidays.

SEC. 579. Inhibition against purchase of property at tax sale.—Officials and employees of the Government of the Philippine Islands are prohibited from purchasing, directly or indirectly, from the Government, any property sold by the Government for the nonpayment of any public tax. Any such purchase by a public official or employee shall be void.

SEC. 580. Powers incidental to taking of testimony.—When authority to take testimony or evidence is conferred upon an administrative officer or upon any nonjudicial person, committee, or other body, such authority shall be understood to comprehend the right to administer oaths and summon witnesses and shall include authority to require the production of documents under a subpoena *duces tecum* or otherwise, subject in all respects to the same restrictions and qualifications as apply in judicial proceedings of a similar character.

Saving the provisions of section one hundred and two of this Act, any one who, without lawful excuse, fails to appear upon summons issued under the authority of the preceding paragraph or who, appearing before any individual or body exercising the power therein defined, refuses to make oath, give testimony, or produce documents for inspection, when thereunto lawfully required, shall be subject to discipline as in case of contempt of court and upon application of the individual or body exercising the power in question shall be dealt with by the judge of first instance having jurisdiction of the case in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 598.¹ Clerks to and operating expenses of office of provincial auditors.—The fixing of the number of clerks or assistants which the provincial auditor shall have for each province, city, or district concerned shall be determined by the provincial board upon the recommendation of the Insular Auditor. Such clerks shall be appointed by the Insular Auditor and they shall be under the direction of the provincial auditor, and their salaries shall be fixed by the Insular Auditor within the appropriation of the provincial board or body concerned. The operating expenses of the provincial auditor's office and the salaries and travel expenses of the clerks thereof shall be paid by the province, city, or office concerned, and such province, city, or office shall make the necessary appropriation for said purpose. In case of disagreement between the Insular Auditor and the authorities of the province, city or office concerned, as

¹ As amended by Act No. 3457, approved on December 3, 1928.

to the sufficiency of the number of clerks and the salaries of the same, as well as of the travel expenses and other operating expenses of the provincial auditor's office the matter shall be submitted to the Governor-General, whose decision in the premises shall be final.

SEC. 659. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Civil Service Law.

SEC. 660. *Chief officials of Bureau of Civil Service.*—The Bureau of Civil Service shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known, respectively, as the Director of Civil Service and the Assistant Director of Civil Service.

SEC. 661. *Duties of Director of Civil Service.*—It shall be among the powers and duties of the Director of Civil Service—

(a) To keep a record of all officers and employees in the permanent service of the different branches of the Philippine Government.

(b) To keep a record of the absences of all officers and employees entitled to leave of absence.

(c) To supervise the preparation and rating and have control of all civil-service examinations in the Philippine Islands.

(d) To fix proper limits of age for applicants desiring to enter the service.

(e) To make investigations and special reports upon all matters relating to the enforcement of the Civil Service Law and civil-service rules.

(f) To prepare and certify to the Governor-General such rules as may be adapted to the more effectual carrying out of the provisions and purposes of the Civil Service Law and to the securing of an efficient administration of the Government within the scope of the Civil Service Law, such rules to be effective when approved by the Governor-General and promulgated in an executive order.

SEC. 662. *Matters to be prescribed in civil-service rules.*—The civil-service rules shall, among other things, prescribe the conditions which shall govern certifications from eligible registers, appointments to the service, separations therefrom, suspensions, deductions from pay, reductions, reinstatements, and transfers, and shall define the procedure to be followed in such matters. They shall also contain regulations concerning the hours of labor, the allowance of leaves of absence (including the withholding of salary for leave granted), and the allowance of travel expenses and half salary of persons entitled thereto—all in conformity with the provisions of this Code. The rules shall also prohibit or regulate the political activity of persons in the civil service.

SEC. 663. *Fundamental requirements as to civil-service rules.*—Any civil-service rules promulgated by the Governor-General upon the recommendation of the Director shall be consistent with the following fundamental requirements:

(a) So far as feasible open competitive entrance examinations shall always be required and given, though appointments to positions requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge may, in the discretion of the Director, be made upon either competitive or noncompetitive examinations.

(b) Promotion examinations, competitive or noncompetitive, shall be prescribed when practicable.

(c) A thorough physical examination by a competent physician shall be required of every applicant for examination in the United States, and in the discretion of the Director of Civil Service, the same may be required of applicants for examination in the Philippine Islands. Persons found to be physically disqualified for efficient service shall be rejected.

(d) A period of trial service shall be required before appointment or employment is made permanent.

SEC. 664. Authority of officers and examiners to administer oaths and take testimony.—Officers and examiners of the Bureau of Civil Service may administer such oaths as may be necessary in the transaction of official business, and the Director or other person conducting any investigation authorized by him may administer oaths and take testimony in connection therewith.

SEC. 665. Duty of officers to aid enforcement of law.—All officers in the Philippine civil service shall aid in all proper ways in carrying the Civil Service Law and the civil-service rules into due effect.

SEC. 666. Publication of Official Roster.—From the records kept by the Director of Civil Service shall be published an official roster at intervals determined by the Governor-General.

SEC. 667. Annual report of Director of Civil Service.—The annual report of the Director of Civil Service to the Governor-General shall contain an account of the work performed by the Bureau, a statement of the rules certified to the Governor-General and promulgated by him and the practical effect thereof, to which shall be added suggestions and recommendations for the effectual maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in all the administrative branches of the Government.

SEC. 668. Persons embraced in Philippine civil service.—The Philippine civil service includes every person employed by the Insular Government or any provincial government or by the government of the City of Manila or Baguio, or partly by one and partly by the other of these agencies, and serving for compensation either at a yearly, monthly or daily rate or otherwise; and consistently with other laws concerning appointments, tenure of office, and the conditions of employment in particular cases, such persons shall be appointed and employed in conformity with this law only

and shall to the extent herein defined be entitled to its protection and privileges.

SEC. 669.¹ Civil-service status of municipal treasurers.—Municipal treasurers, though partly paid from municipal funds, shall nevertheless be deemed included in the definition given in the last preceding section, and as such shall be subject to the examination requirements and disciplinary provisions of this chapter and enjoy the same protection and privileges as the persons mentioned in said section.

SEC. 670. Persons embraced in classified service.—Persons in the Philippine civil service pertain either to the classified or unclassified service. The classified service embraces all not expressly declared to be in the unclassified service.

SEC. 671. Persons embraced in unclassified service.—The following officers and employees constitute the unclassified service:

- (a) Appointees of the President of the United States.
- (b) Appointees of the Secretary of War.
- (c) Elected officers.
- (d) Persons, other than provincial treasurers and district health officers, appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Upper House of the Philippine Legislature, under the authority of provisions relating to particular offices.
- (e) Officers and employees of the Houses of the Philippine Legislature.
- (f) The Reporter of the Supreme Court, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and private secretaries to the individual Justices of the Supreme Court.
- (g) Members of the various faculties and other teaching force of the University of the Philippines.
- (h) The Private Secretary to the Governor-General, the private secretaries and assistant private secretaries to the several heads of Departments.
- (i) Persons in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States who may be detailed for the performance of civil duties.
- (j) Members of the commissioned and enlisted service in the Philippine Constabulary.
- (k) Detectives, secret agents, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs.
- (l) Postmasters at Army posts whose compensation does not exceed one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; and operators and linemen in the Bureau of Posts.
- (m) Postmasters and customs inspectors whose rates of compensation do not exceed six hundred pesos and three hundred and sixty pesos per annum, respectively, and who may lawfully perform the duties of postmaster or customs inspector in connection with other official duties or in connection with their private business, such duties of postmaster or inspector requiring only a portion of their time,

¹ As amended by Act No. 2741, effective February 18, 1918.

and postmasters who are required to perform the duties of telegraph operators.

(n) Hospital internes.

(o) Laborers whose rate of compensation is seven hundred and twenty pesos or less per annum.

(p) All other employees whose rate of compensation is two hundred and forty pesos or less per annum.

SEC. 672. *Examination as prerequisite to appointment.*—In the absence of special provision, no person shall be appointed to or employed in any position in the classified service until he passes the examination provided therefor.

SEC. 673. *Positions in unclassified service not subject to examination requirements.*—The examination requirements of the Civil Service Law for entrance into the civil service or for promotion therein shall not apply to positions in the unclassified service, except as otherwise specially provided.

Postmasters mentioned in subsection (m) of section six hundred and seventy-one hereof may be subjected to examination in the discretion of the Director of Posts.

Persons appointed to the position of chief or assistant chief of a bureau or office or to the position of superintendent may be required to undergo a civil-service examination if the officer making the appointment shall so direct.

SEC. 674. *Examining committees and special examiners.*—The Director of Civil Service may, with the approval of the proper head of Department, appoint examining committees or special examiners from officers and employees in the service. Such persons shall be examiners of the Bureau of Civil Service, and shall perform such duties as the Director may require in connection with examinations, investigations, appointments, and promotions, and in the performance of such duties they shall be under his exclusive control. The duties so performed by them shall be deemed part of the duties of the office to which they pertain, and time shall be allowed for the performance of such duties during office hours.

SEC. 675. *Citizenship as qualification for admission to examination.*—No applicant shall be admitted to examination who is not a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States or an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States; but the requirement of citizenship may be waived by the Governor-General.

SEC. 676. *Director's authority to elicit information as to qualifications.*—The Director of Civil Service shall have power to elicit, under oath, from all applicants for examination and from persons in the service full information as to their citizenship, nativity, age, education, physical qualifications, and such other information as may reasonably be required affecting their fitness for the service.

SEC. 677. *Oath of applicant for examination.*—Before admission to a civil-service examination in the Philippine

Islands, every applicant shall take and subscribe an oath, in such form as shall be prescribed in the civil-service rules, wherein the affiant shall declare that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that he will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that the obligation imposed by such oaths is assumed voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that the answers to the questions contained in his application for examination are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SEC. 678. Use of public buildings for civil-service examinations.—When examinations are held, either in Manila or in the provinces, the officers having custody of public buildings shall allow the reasonable use thereof for such purpose and shall provide for furnishing and lighting the same.

SEC. 679. Appointment of chief, assistant chief, and superintendent.—Appointments to the position of chief or assistant chief of a bureau or office and to the position of superintendent shall be made by the promotion of persons already in the civil service, if there be such who are competent and available and who in the judgment of the appointing power possess the qualifications required.

SEC. 680. Appointment to position in civil service.—Other appointments to positions in the civil service shall be made by the chief of a bureau with the approval of the proper Department head.

SEC. 681. Preference in selection from lists of eligibles.—In making selections from lists of certified eligibles furnished by the Director, appointing officers shall, when other qualifications are equal, prefer:

First. Citizens of the Philippine Islands.

Secondly. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

SEC. 682. Temporary and emergency employees.—When work of a temporary or emergency nature is to be performed the chief of the bureau or office concerned may employ any suitable person. Eligibles shall be preferred if available; and the prior approval of the Director of Civil Service shall always be obtained if practicable, and if such cannot be procured, the officer making the appointment shall in all cases without delay report such action to the Director and request his approval of the employment. The employment of a noneligible shall cease when the Director certifies an available eligible who will accept temporary or trial appointment.

SEC. 683. Appointments and removals by Governor-General regardless of civil-service qualifications.—For the good of the public service the Governor-General, with the

consent of the Philippine Senate, may make appointments to and removals from positions in the classified service without regard to the requirements of this law.

SEC. 684. *Limitation on employment of persons in classified service.*—No person appointed to a position in the classified service shall, without the approval of the Director of Civil Service, be assigned to or employed in a position of a grade or character not contemplated by the examination from the results of which appointment was made, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 685. *Limitation on employment of persons in unclassified service.*—A person appointed to a position in the unclassified service shall not be employed in any position in the classified service nor shall he be allowed to do clerical duties other than such as may pertain to the office to which he was appointed.

SEC. 686. *Office records of attendance.*—Each chief of a bureau or office shall cause to be kept on a proper form a daily record showing for each day any absence of any employee from duty, due to any cause, and the duration thereof. At the beginning of each month he shall make full report to the Director of Civil Service of the absences shown by such records for the preceding month. Persons serving in the field or on the water need not be required to keep a daily record but all absences of such employees must be included in the monthly report of changes and absences. Falsification of time records shall render the offender liable to summary removal from the service and subject him to prosecution as provided by law.

SEC. 687. *Contributions to political fund prohibited.*—No person in the Philippine civil service shall be under obligation to contribute to a political fund or to render any political service, nor shall he be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to contribute or render any such service; and no officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall directly or indirectly solicit, collect, or receive from any other officer or employee, any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

Any person violating any provision hereof shall be removed from office or dismissed from the service and shall be subject also to prosecution as provided by law.

SEC. 688. *Making gifts to official superiors.*—It shall be improper for an officer or employee to make a donation or present any gift of substantial value to an official to whom he is subordinate or to solicit or receive a contribution from other officers or employees in the Government service for the making of such donation or gift. It shall likewise be improper for any official to accept any donation or gift as aforesaid offered or presented to him by any person or persons in the Government service subordinate to himself.

SEC. 689. Political and religious affiliations to be ignored.—No inquiry shall be made, and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion, and no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised against, or in favor of, any person employed, examined, or to be examined, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations; and in making removals or reductions, or in imposing other punishment, for delinquency or misconduct, action shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

SEC. 690. Payment of salary of person in classified service.—Payment of money on account of salary to any officer or employee in the classified service shall not be made prior to the receipt by the disbursing officer of notification from the chief of the bureau or office that the appointment or employment of such officer or employee has been duly authorized as provided by the Civil Service Law and rules.

SEC. 691. Payment of person employed contrary to law—Liability of chief of office.—No person employed in the classified service contrary to law or in violation of the civil-service rules shall be entitled to receive pay from the Government; but the chief of the bureau or office responsible for such unlawful employment shall be personally liable for the pay that would have accrued had the employment been lawful, and the disbursing officer shall make payment to the employee of such amount from the salary of the officer so liable.

SEC. 692. Liability of disbursing officer for pay of such person.—When the Director of Civil Service finds that any person is holding a position in the classified service in violation of law, he shall certify such fact to the Insular Auditor and to the disbursing officer through whom the payment of salary or wages to such person is by law required to be made. If the Insular Auditor finds that a disbursing officer has paid or permitted to be paid salary or wages to any person illegally holding a classified position, the whole amount paid shall be disallowed and the disbursing officer shall not receive credit for the same unless the Insular Auditor shall find that the chief of the bureau or office is responsible, as above provided, for the payment of such person and that such payment is not due to the failure of the disbursing officer to obtain the evidence required in section six hundred and ninety hereof. In case the disbursing officer is not responsible for the illegal payment, ~~he~~ shall be directed to withhold from the salary of the chief of the

bureau or office responsible for the illegal employment an amount equal to that disallowed by the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 693. *Opinion of Director of Civil Service on controverted questions related to service.*—A disbursing officer, the head of any Department, bureau, or office, or the Insular Auditor, may apply for, and the Director of Civil Service shall render, a decision upon any question as to whether a position is in the classified or in the unclassified civil service, or whether the appointment of any person to a classified position has been made in accordance with law, which decision, when rendered, shall be final unless reversed by the Governor-General on appeal.

SEC. 694. *Suspension of officer pending investigation.*—The Governor-General may suspend any chief or assistant chief of a bureau or office, and in the absence of special provision, any other officer appointed by him, pending an investigation of charges against such officer or pending an investigation of his bureau or office. The President exercises the same power in regard to his own appointees. The chief of a bureau or office may likewise suspend any subordinate or employee in his bureau or under his authority pending an investigation, if the charge against such subordinate or employee involves dishonesty, oppression, or grave misconduct or neglect in the performance of duty.

SEC. 695.¹ *Administrative discipline of subordinate officers and employees.*—For neglect of duty or violation of reasonable office regulations or in the interest of the public service, a chief of bureau or office may remove any subordinate officer or employee from the service, suspend him without pay for not more than two months, reduce his salary or compensation, or deduct therefrom any sum not exceeding one month's pay.

SEC. 696. *Person in classified service or entitled to leave.*—If the person temporarily suspended or from whose pay a deduction is made is in the classified service or being in the unclassified service is entitled to accrued leave, the discipline imposed shall not take effect until the order imposing the same receives the approval of the proper Department head, after having been submitted to the Director of Civil Service for recommendation.

SEC. 697. *Contract to be executed by appointee coming from United States.*—Any person residing in the United States who contemplates accepting an appointment in the Philippine civil service to any other position than that of a judgeship or a place filled by appointment of the President or Secretary of War, shall, before receiving such appointment, execute and deliver to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, a contract, wherein he shall agree to remain in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands for at

¹ See also section 79(d) hereof.

least two years unless released by the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

Upon breach of such contract by the appointee or upon his removal for cause, he shall be liable for any sum still due to the Government for expenses in bringing him to the Islands, and all salary and travel expense then due or accruing to him shall be withheld as forfeited, and he shall be thereafter debarred from again entering any branch of the Philippine service.

SEC. 698. Right of person dying or separated from position without fault.—Where a regularly appointed employee of the permanent service dies or is separated from the service on account of disability, lack of work, or the abolition of his position, and through no fault of his own, he or his estate shall be allowed such accrued leave as he may have earned for the time served and the travel expense and half pay to which he would have been entitled had he served two full years.

SEC. 699. Allowances in case of injury, death, or sickness incurred in performance of duty.—When a person in the Philippine civil service is so injured in the performance of duty as thereby to receive some actual physical hurt or wound, the proper head of Department may direct that absence during any period of disability thereby occasioned shall be on full pay, though not for more than six months, and in such case he may in his discretion also authorize the payment of the medical attendance, necessary transportation, subsistence, and hospital fees of the injured person. Absence in the case contemplated shall be charged first against vacation leave, if any there be.

If a person in such service is killed or dies of injuries received in line of duty, the Department head may authorize the payment of reasonable burial expenses and of three months' salary or wages to the widow or dependent child or children of such deceased person, which shall be in accord with his efficiency and service to the Government.

In case sickness follows as a direct and immediate consequence of the performance of some act in the line of duty the Department head may in his discretion authorize the payment of the necessary hospital fees.

For employees of the City of Manila the time allowance and disbursements contemplated above shall not be granted except upon recommendation of the mayor of the city, with the prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and in the case of employees of a provincial government, upon the recommendation of the provincial board.

SEC. 700. Priority of Government employee in admission to hospitals.—A person entitled under the rules of any Government hospital to service in the free wards thereof, shall have a right of priority in admission to such free

wards, being a Government employee, or the wife, or minor child of such.

SEC. 850. Provisions of Civil Service Law not applicable to Constabulary service.—The examination, appointment, promotion, and removal of members of the commissioned and enlisted service of the Philippine Constabulary, the filling of vacancies therein, and the general discipline of persons in said service shall not be governed by the Civil Service Law.

SEC. 967.¹ Grade of original appointments.—

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Physicians who have received the certificate, or diploma, or degree, showing that they are graduates of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, University of the Philippines, or of a similar school of any other university recognized by the Philippine Government as of good standing, shall, upon recommendation of the Director of Health with the concurrence of the Secretary of Public Instruction, be admitted to the commissioned service in the grade of surgeon without passing the requisite civil service examination.

SEC. 1017. Vacation leave for employees of sanitary divisions.—Under such conditions as the provincial authorities and the district health officer may approve, presidents of sanitary divisions and other employees of divisions receiving an annual salary of less than two thousand pesos may be granted leave with pay not to exceed twenty-one days for each calendar year; and those receiving an annual salary of two thousand pesos or more may be granted leave with pay not to exceed twenty-eight days for each calendar year. All such leave shall be taken during the calendar year in which it accrues. During an epidemic no leave shall be granted without the approval of the Director of Health.

SEC. 1031. Duty of medical officers of other bureaus to render medical service.—Where a physician of the Philippine Health Service or other health officer is not available to perform medical service for a Government employee or other person entitled thereto, such service shall be rendered by any accessible medical officer of the Philippine Constabulary or other bureau.

SEC. 1032. Medical attendance for Government employee sick at point remote from hospital.—When an officer or employee of the Insular Government or of a provincial government is ill at a point remote from a hospital under the control of the Insular or of a provincial government, and it appears that medical attendance is necessary to preserve his life, the Director of Health at the direction of the Governor-General, shall order a medical officer or nurse to attend such ill person and, if necessary, conduct him to the nearest hospital for treatment.

¹ As amended by Act No. 3394 approved on December 5, 1927.

SEC. 1033. *Payment of expenses.*—The actual and necessary travel expenses of such physician or nurse shall be a proper charge against the bureau or office with which the patient is connected, and, if the patient is an employee of a provincial government, such travel expenses may be made a proper charge against the provincial treasury.

In such case the travel expenses and subsistence of such ill employee to or from a hospital shall be a personal charge to be borne by himself.

SEC. 1674. *Deputy provincial fiscal.*—Where the provincial board shall authorize the appointment of a deputy provincial fiscal in the office of the provincial fiscal, the person appointed thereto shall be a lawyer who has been duly admitted to practice in the courts but he shall not be subject to the examination requirements of the Civil Service Law.

SEC. 1731. *Provincial governor as keeper of jail.*—The governor of the province shall be charged with the keeping of the provincial jail, and it shall be his duty to administer the same in accordance with law and the regulations prescribed for the government of provincial prisons. The immediate custody and supervision of the jail may be committed to the care of a jailer to be appointed by the provincial governor. The position of jailer shall be regarded as within the unclassified civil service but may be filled in the manner in which classified positions are filled, and if so filled, the appointee shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of classified employees, except that he shall hold office only during the term of office of the appointing governor and until a successor in the office of jailer is appointed and qualified, unless sooner separated.

SEC. 1898. *Employment of persons in Government service as Weather Bureau observers.*—At subordinate stations where other suitable persons are not procurable the Director of the Weather Bureau may appoint any suitable Government employee to act as observer for and during such time as the head of the Department to which the employee in question pertains shall approve.

Persons so appointed may receive salaries as Weather Bureau observers in addition to their other compensation as Government employees.

SEC. 1899. *Right of employees to engage in additional employment.*—Upon authorization by the head of the Department any third-class observer, rain observer, or assistant to a first-class observer, may engage in private business or accept employment from another branch of the Insular or Federal Government and receive compensation therefor; but additional Government employment shall be entered upon only after arrangement therefor shall have been mutually agreed upon between the head of the Department and the head of the other bureau or office concerned.

SEC. 2059. Duties and functions of Bureau of Labor.—The Bureau of Labor shall have the power, and it shall be its duty—

* * * * *

(e) To organize in such towns in the Philippine Islands as it may deem necessary or advisable one or more free employment agencies. A fee in an amount to be fixed by the Director of Labor, with the approval of the Department head, may be collected by said Director from employers for services performed by an employment agency in securing servants and employees. An employment agent shall not be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law, unless his appointment shall so state.

SEC. 2077. Compensation for person appointed to temporary service.—When a person not in the Government service is appointed to fill temporarily the position of a provincial officer, the appointee shall receive during the period of his service compensation equal to that fixed by law for the permanent appointee, to be paid from the provincial treasury as other salaries.

In case of the temporary absence or disability of a provincial officer or in case of a vacancy in a provincial office, the Governor-General or officer having the power to fill such position may, in his discretion, order the payment of compensation, or additional compensation, to any Government officer or employee designated or appointed temporarily to fill the place; but the total compensation paid shall not exceed the salary authorized by law for the position filled.

SEC. 2078. Suspension and removal of provincial officer by Governor-General.—Should the Governor-General have reason to believe that any provincial officer or any lieutenant governor of a subprovince is guilty of disloyalty, dishonesty, oppression, or misconduct in office, he may suspend him from the discharge of the duties of his office, and, after due notice to the suspended officer, shall investigate the cause of suspension and either remove him from office, or reinstate him, as the circumstances may require.

SEC. 2079. Payment of salary accruing pending suspension.—When a provincial officer is suspended he shall receive no salary from and after the date of his suspension, unless so provided in the order of suspension; but upon subsequent reinstatement of the suspended person or upon his exonerations, if death should render reinstatement impossible, any salary so withheld may be paid in whole or in part upon order of the Department head approved by the Governor-General.

SEC. 2081. Employment of subordinates.—Subject to regulation by the Chief of the Executive Bureau, the provincial board shall fix the number of assistants, deputies, clerks, and other employees for the various branches of the provin-

cial government and the rates of salary or wage they shall receive.

After their number and compensation shall have been thus determined, the provincial governor, treasurer, fiscal, or other provincial official, shall appoint the personnel under their respective control, and except as otherwise specially provided, in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Service Law.

SEC. 2093. Application of Civil Service Law to assessor and deputy assessor.—The positions of assessor and deputy assessor shall not be primarily subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law; but if any civil service employee should be transferred to such position or the duties thereof should be imposed upon any such employee, his civil service status and privileges shall not be thereby suspended or impaired.

A Government officer or employee appointed to the position of assessor or deputy assessor may be allowed additional compensation for his services in such capacity which shall be fixed in his appointment or designation.

SEC. 2098. Secretary of the provincial board.—There shall be a secretary of the provincial board, whose duty it shall be to attend the meetings of the board and act as its recording officer and secretary.

The secretary of the provincial board shall be the keeper of the seal of the province and he shall attest therewith the official acts of the provincial governor and shall record all those of the governor's acts which are required by law to be recorded. He shall receive from the provincial governor and file in his office all reports to the provincial governor required by law, and shall index the same, and he shall generally act as custodian of all provincial records and documents. He shall, on demand, furnish certified copies of all public records and documents, for which he shall charge ten centavos for each hundred words, including the certificate, all the proceeds whereof shall be paid into the provincial treasury.

The position of secretary shall be regarded as within the unclassified civil service but may be filled in the manner in which classified positions are filled, and if so filled, the appointee shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of classified employees, except that he shall hold office only during the term of office of the appointing governor and until a successor in the office of secretary is appointed and qualified, unless sooner separated.

SEC. 2175. Persons ineligible to municipal office.—In no case shall there be elected or appointed to a municipal office ecclesiastics, soldiers in active service, persons receiving salaries or compensation from provincial or Insular funds, or contractors for public works of the municipality.

SEC. 2192. Salary of officer pending suspension.—A municipal officer suspended from duty pending an investigation of charges against him shall receive no pay during such suspension; but upon subsequent exoneration or reinstatement, the Department head may order the payment of the whole or part of the salary accruing during such suspension.

SEC. 2205. Appointment and removal of treasurer.—The municipal treasurer shall be appointed by the provincial treasurer, subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law.

The municipal treasurer may be removed from office by the provincial board for cause.

SEC. 2447.¹ Appointment and removal of officials and employees.—With the consent of the Philippine Senate, the Governor-General shall appoint the fiscal of the city and his assistants, the judge and the clerk of the municipal court and, in case of a temporary vacancy on such court, an acting judge therefor, the justice and auxiliary justice of the peace, the city engineer and his assistant, the chief of police and his assistant, the chief of the fire department, the city treasurer, the city assessor, and the city superintendent of schools. Subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law, the mayor shall appoint all other officers and employees of the city whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by law. The mayor may suspend, and remove, any appointive city officer or employee not appointed by the Governor-General, and may recommend to the Governor-General the suspension or removal of any city officer or employee appointed by him. Any such suspension or removal by the mayor shall be appealable to the Department head, whose determination of the matter shall be final.

SEC. 2673. Solicitation of political contribution or political service.—Any officer or employee in the Philippine civil service who shall directly or indirectly solicit, collect, or receive from any other officer or employee in such service any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object or purpose or shall solicit or require him to render political service of any sort, and any officer who shall remove any other officer or employee in such service or otherwise injuriously affect or prejudice him in his official position on account of his failure or refusal so to contribute or render political service, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 2674. Sundry frauds.—Any person who shall by himself or in coöperation with another defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in the matter of his right of examination by the Bureau of Civil Service, or who shall falsely rate,

¹ As amended by Act No. 2991 approved on February 26, 1921.

grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or standing of any person examined by the Bureau of Civil Service, or shall aid in so doing, or shall make any false representations relative thereto or concerning the person or persons examined or who shall use or furnish any special or secret information for the purpose of improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined or to be examined, of being certified, employed, appointed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

Any person who shall knowingly make any material false statement in his application for examination, or who shall connive at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or who shall make any material false statement in any certificate to accompany the application for examination of any other person, or who shall personate any other person or permit or aid in any manner any other person to personate him in connection with any examination or application for examination, or who shall falsely make or forge any certificate or present any falsely made or forged certificate in connection with his application for examination, or who shall commit or attempt to commit any fraud contrary to the Civil Service Law or Civil Service Rules, or aid in so doing, shall be subject to the same penalty as in the preceding paragraph provided.

EXTRACTS FROM OTHER LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO THE CIVIL SERVICE

Act No. 2573 as amended by Act No. 2903 approved on March 22, 1920

SEC. 2. * * *

The animal insurance agents of the insurance division shall be appointed by the Department head, upon recommendation of the Insurance Board, and shall not necessarily be subject to civil service rules.

Act No. 2870 approved on August 2, 1919

SEC. 1. Any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, the commutation of the accrued leave earned by Government officers and employees detailed for service in the United States or in some foreign country, or sent to such countries as Government students, is hereby authorized, and said leave shall be paid in cash on the date of their departure from the Philippine Islands, in addition to any other compensation or allowances which either may be entitled to receive outside of the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That in case the person to whom accrued leave has been paid under the provisions of this Act returns to the Islands before the expiration of the leave granted, the same shall be required to return the money value of the leave not made use of outside of the Islands.

Act No. 2935 to take effect January 1, 1921, and approved on January 15, 1921.

SEC. 12. Subject to the approval of the proper Department head, the appropriations authorized in the General Appropriation Act shall be available for advancing the cost of the instruction of those employees who, having rendered at least two years of continuous, faithful and satisfactory service to the Government, shall take a course in matters related with the activities of the office in which they serve in any correspondence school or other school or college, and a monthly deduction of not less than ten per cent shall be made of their salaries until the sum advanced shall be completely paid.

SEC. 17. Employees engaged in any authorized work in places where ordinary medical attendance is not available

shall be entitled to the necessary expenses of transportation, medicine, and medical attendance, as authorized by the Department Secretary, in cases of illness contracted in the line of duty.

SEC. 18. The following rules are hereby established regarding the appropriations for the Legislature and the Departments, bureaus, offices or dependencies of the Insular Government, and shall not be understood to be repealed by any other law unless expressly repealed:

* * * * *

10. The subordinate employees of the Department Secretaries shall not be necessarily subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act and rules.

* * * * *

12. The "scholarships in the United States or in some foreign country" shall be granted subject to such rules as may be established by the Council of State, and only to persons selected by said Council, on nomination by one of its members, from among private citizens or Government officer designated to assume and discharge temporarily special training in any branch of knowledge, or because the studies already made by them need to be supplemented or perfected, require to complete their professional or vocational training or to do further work of investigation or study, for the benefit of any branch of the public service or of any matter of interest for the Government of the Philippine Islands, and the appropriations made for such scholarships by the Legislature shall be available only in accordance with said rules: *Provided*, That upon the recommendation of the department head concerned, and subject to the approval of the Council of State, any employee or officer designated to assume and discharged temporarily the responsibilities and duties of another, appointed to a government scholarship, may, during the absence of the latter as such, receive additional compensation in a sum not greater than the scholarship allowance granted to such absentee; but the total of the salary and increase shall not be in excess of the compensation paid to the employee who has been granted a government scholarship. The additional compensation may be made effective upon the date of the assumption by the employee temporarily occupying the position, of the duties and responsibilities of the employee appointed to a government scholarship.

* * * * *

39. With the exception of surgeons on duty in the Culion Leper Colony, no assistant surgeon or temporary physician shall be appointed at or promoted to a salary of more than twenty-four hundred pesos per annum.

* * * * *

41. No officer of the Philippine Health Service regularly appointed and receiving a salary of four thousand pesos or more, shall be allowed to engage in the private practice of his profession, for compensation.

* * * * *

51. The employees appointed to the positions of division chief and legislative investigators in the legislative reference division shall not necessarily be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act and rules.

No. 3297.—An Act to fix the salaries of district health officers, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. No district health officer shall engage in private practice except in the cases and under the conditions provided for in Act Numbered Twenty-nine hundred and thirty-five; but in this case the district health officer shall receive only the salary belonging to his rank.

SEC. 4. District health officers shall be entitled to the number of days of vacation leave and accrued leave due them by virtue of their rank in the Health Service, and their salary while on vacation leave or accrued leave shall be computed in accordance with the salary of their rank or grade, regardless of what other salary they may have received or be receiving in connection with their assignment as district health officer in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

Approved, December 2, 1926.

Act No. 3316 approved on December 4, 1926

SEC. 2. Section one of Act Numbered Thirty-one hundred and eight, as amended by section one of Act Numbered Thirty-one hundred and ninety-two, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SECTION 1. There is hereby created a Commission which shall be designated and known as the Public Service Commission, and which shall be vested with the powers and duties hereafter specified. Whenever the word ‘Commission’ is used in any section of this Act, it shall be held to mean the ‘Public Service Commission.’ The Public Service Commission shall consist of a Public Service Commis-

sioner and two Assistant Public Service Commissioners, each of whom shall be citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, residents of the Philippine Islands, members of the Bar of the Philippine Islands, and not under thirty years of age and who shall be appointed by the Governor-General by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate, and shall have the rank and all prerogatives and privileges of judges of the Courts of First Instance and shall belong to the Judiciary of the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That the above provision to the contrary notwithstanding, the present Public Utility Commissioner and Assistant Public Utility Commissioner shall continue to perform the duties of their respective offices on and after the date on which this Act takes effect and shall be known as 'Public Service Commissioner' and 'Assistant Public Service Commissioner.' "

* * * * *

SEC. 5. Section ten of Act Numbered Thirty-one hundred and eight, as amended by section three of Act Numbered Thirty-one hundred and ninety-two, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 10.¹ The Commission shall have its office in the City of Manila at such place as may be designated, and any of the Commissioners may hold hearings on any proceedings at such times and places, within the Philippine Islands, as it may provide by order in writing: *Provided*, That during the months of April and May of each year, only one of the Commissioners shall be on duty and the other two shall be on vacation, in such manner that each Commissioner shall be on duty during the vacation months once every three years: *Provided, further*, That nothing hereinbefore provided shall prevent any of the Commissioners from rendering service and remaining on duty during the vacation months when the interest of the public service requires it: *Provided, finally*, That notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Commissioners shall be entitled to accrued leave privileges in the manner prescribed for judges of Courts of First Instance.

Act No. 3425 approved December 9, 1927

SEC. 22. *Government officers and employees may become officers.*—Upon recommendation of a Bureau chief, the Secretary of the Department concerned may grant written authority to any officer or employee of the Philippine Government to take an active part in the organization and operation of any association created hereunder², and to occupy and perform the duties of any position in the same, outside of Government office hours, and to receive the salary or emoluments thereof.

¹ As amended by Act No. 3367, approved December 3, 1927.

² Coöperative Marketing Associations.

No. 2589.—An Act providing for a gratuity by reason of retirement to officers and employees of the Philippine Government who have rendered satisfactory service during six continuous years or more, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

As amended SECTION 1. Whenever a regularly and permanently appointed officer or employee in the Philippine civil service December 2, 1926 who is actually in the service and who has rendered continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service for at least six

years applies to the Governor-General for retirement from said service and the Governor-General shall find, after receiving the recommendation of the Director of Civil Service and the chief of the bureau or office concerned, that such officer or employee making the application has in every way been efficient up to and including the date of retirement, and the retirement applied for will not prejudice or obstruct the regular and efficient operation of the bureau affected, the Governor-General, in his discretion, may grant such retirement, and, in consideration of the services rendered, an annual gratuity for three consecutive years according to the following schedule: An officer or employee who at the time of retirement shall have rendered at least ten years of continuous service may receive an annual gratuity of thirty-three and one-third per centum of the salary last received; thirty per centum of such salary when nine but less than ten years of continuous service have been rendered; twenty-six and two-thirds per centum of such salary when eight but less than nine years of continuous service have been rendered; twenty-three and one-third per centum of such salary when seven but less than eight years of continuous service have been rendered; twenty per centum of such salary when six but less than seven years of continuous service have been rendered. The gratuities herein provided for may be paid in the Philippines or in the United States, as the retired official or employee may desire, in monthly installments, and in the event of death shall be payable to his estate: *Provided, however,* That those officers or employees who die after establishing their right to the retirement in accordance with this Act but whose applications have not been acted upon by the Governor-General shall be automatically retired and the retirement gratuity shall be paid to their lawful heirs; *And provided, further,* That any officer or employee entitled to the benefits of this Act, and who is entitled to any benefits from any pension fund created by authority of the Philippine Legislature, shall be required to designate which of such benefits he desires to take advantage of, and on such case he shall be entitled only to the benefits so chosen: *And provided, further,* That if he elects the benefits of this law he shall have refunded to him

amounts deducted from his salary for the benefit of any other retirement fund: *And provided, further,* That the following officers and employees shall not be entitled to the benefits of this Act: Officers and employees whose full time is not given to the Government service; professional officers or employees who practice their profession for profit; officers and employees detailed from the Army, Navy, or civil service of the United States; *And provided, finally,* That in the case of the Chief Justice or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court or a Judge of First Instance, the same shall be paid for six consecutive years an annual gratuity equal to thirty-three and one-third per centum of the last salary received.

SEC. 2. Vacancies occurring in the service, as a result of retirements according to the provisions of the next preceding section, shall not be filled, and the positions corresponding thereto shall be considered abolished *ipso facto*, except when such position is that of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court or a judge of First Instance, chief or assistant chief of bureau, chief clerk, or chief of division: *Provided, however,* That upon the request of the chief of a Bureau or office affected, based on the exigencies of the service and favorably recommended by the proper head of Department, the Governor-General may authorize, in his discretion, after hearing by the Emergency Board created by section two of Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and forty, in lieu of the position or positions abolished, such position or positions as may be deemed necessary but the aggregate of the salaries thus assigned to such positions shall not exceed two-thirds of the salary authorized by law for the positions abolished by reason of retirement. The vacancies of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court or judge of First Instance, chief or assistant chief of bureau, chief clerk, or chief of division, occasioned by retirement, may again be filled, but, unless the law provides otherwise, the salary of the new officers or employees shall be understood to have been reduced to two-thirds of the salary received by the officer or employee retired at the time of his retirement, but in the case of the Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court or of a judge of First Instance the salary of the vacant position shall not be reduced because of the operation of this Act: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall the salary assigned to a director, assistant director, chief clerk, or chief of division be less than that appropriated for the assistant director, chief clerk, assistant chief clerk, or assistant chief of division, respectively, but in such case the chief of bureau shall make such reductions in the expenses of the bureau as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this proviso without the necessity of an additional appropriation.

SEC. 3. Future reductions in salaries of officers and employees of the Government of the Philippine Islands, if such reductions are agreed upon, as well as any provision of law abolishing the positions of officers or employees, or reducing or abolishing accrued leave, shall in no manner affect officers or employees who have retired or are entitled to such retirement under section six of this Act, who shall continue, during the time provided in section one of this Act, to receive their gratuities the same as if their positions had not been reduced in salary or abolished, in addition to the accrued leave authorized at the time of their application for retirement: *Provided, however,* That excepting by reason of legislative action reducing his salary or accrued leave allowances, if any officer or employee entitled to retirement under the provisions of this Act shall apply therefor and, after being advised that his services are necessary, insist upon the acceptance of his resignation, he shall not in such case be entitled to the retirement gratuity herein provided.

SEC. 4. Such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act are hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That no fund shall be set up in the books of the Auditor by virtue of this Act until the sum necessary for the current year shall have been determined.

SEC. 5.¹ No person retired under the provisions of this Act shall be reappointed or reemployed under the Government of the Philippine Islands, until he shall have first refunded the entire amount of his retirement gratuities, and in case of reappointment or reemployment under this condition, his salary for a period of at least three years thereafter shall not exceed the salary at the time of retirement; *Provided, however,* That in the computation of the amount of annual gratuity to be paid the person so reappointed, the number of years of service rendered by him shall be counted from the date of his original appointment in the service, and not from the date of his reappointment or reemployment.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately and the provisions hereof shall apply only to such officials and employees as may request retirement on or before the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and sixteen: *Provided, however,* That, should an application for retirement be presented to the Governor-General prior to July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and such application not be granted on account of exigencies of the service, the retirement applied for may be granted by the Governor-General at such future date as in his opinion the requirements of the service may warrant, and for this purpose he may make such administrative orders with reference to the

¹ As amended by Act No. 3233 approved on November 27, 1925.

appropriation for the position to be vacated as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

Enacted, February 4, 1916.

No. 2796.—An Act designating a new time limit for the filing of applications for retirement under Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine, commonly known as the Retirement Law for public officers and employees, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. For the benefit of the officers or employees at present in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the time limit for the filing of applications for retirement gratuities under Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act providing for a gratuity by reason of retirement to officers and employees of the Philippine Government who have rendered satisfactory service during six continuous years or more, and for other purposes," is hereby extended until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen. The years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service rendered by the applicant, as provided by said Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be computed until the date on which the applicant files his application within the new time limit, or until said June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, but not thereafter.

SEC. 2. For the proper construction of this Act as well as of Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine, it is hereby established that leave without pay taken by any officer or employee for reasons beyond his control shall not be deemed excluded from the computation of the period of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service required by said Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

Approved, February 20, 1919.

No. 2891.—An Act to amend section one of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and ninety-six, designating a new time limit for the filing of applications for retirement, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and ninety-six is hereby amended to read as follows: As amended by Act No. 3360, approved December 3, 1927.

"SECTION 1. For the benefit of the officers or employees at present in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the time limit for the filing of applications for retirement gratuities under Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'An Act providing for a gratuity by reason of retirement to officers and employees of the Philippine Government who have rendered satisfactory service during six continuous years or more, and for other purposes,' is hereby extended until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight. The years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service rendered by the applicant, as provided by said Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine shall for the purposes of this Act, be computed until the date on which the applicant files his application within the new time limit, or until said June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, but not thereafter."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

Approved, February 24, 1920.

No. 3189.—An Act to amend section one of Act Numbered Twenty-eight hundred and ninety-one, designating a new time limit for the filing of applications for retirement, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Twenty-eight hundred and ninety-one is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. For the benefit of the officers or employees at present in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the time limit for the filing of applications for retirement gratuities under Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'An Act providing for a gratuity by reason of retirement to officers and employees of the Philippine Government who have rendered satisfactory service during six continuous years or more, and for other purposes,' is hereby extended until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five. The years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service rendered by the applicant, as provided by said Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine shall, for the purposes of this Act, be computed until the date in which the applicant files his application within the new time limit, or until said June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five but not thereafter."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

Approved, November 29, 1924.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EXECUTIVE BUREAU

MANILA, P. I., January 9, 1909

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 5 }

In the exercise of power conferred by the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, known as the "Philippine Bill," and by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight of the Philippine Commission, known as the "Revised Civil Service Act," the Governor-General hereby approves and promulgates the following Civil Service Rules prepared and certified by the Director of Civil Service, in lieu of the Civil Service Rules promulgated September first, nineteen hundred and four, and amendments thereof:

Promulgating order.

RULE I.—General provisions and definition of terms

1. The Director of Civil Service shall have authority to prescribe such regulations in pursuance of and in execution of these rules as are not inconsistent therewith, and shall prescribe blank forms for all applications, examinations, certifications, reports, records, and returns received under these rules and the regulations made in pursuance thereof.

Regulations.

2. Except as provided therein, the first twelve rules apply to the classified service only; the remaining rules have a general application to both the classified and the unclassified service.

Forms.

3. The several terms hereinafter mentioned, wherever used in these rules, shall be construed as follows:

Application of rules.

(a) The term "Director" refers to the Director of Civil Service.

Definition of terms.

(b) The term "grade" refers to a number of positions or employees arranged in a group upon the basis of the duties performed, without regard to the salaries received.

(c) The term "class" refers to a number of positions or employees arranged in a group upon the basis of the salaries received, without regard to the duties performed.

(d) Whenever the term "officers" is used it shall be understood to refer to civil officers employed in, or military officers detailed to, the Philippine civil service.

(e) The term "classified service" includes all positions in the Philippine civil service not exempted from examination requirements by the Revised Civil Service Act.

(f) All printed "forms" mentioned in these rules refer to forms of the Bureau of Civil Service.

RULE II.—*Applications for examination*

- Citizenship.** 1. No applicant shall be admitted to examination who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and who is not a citizen of the United States, a native of the Philippine Islands, an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States, or a person who has under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris acquired the political rights of natives of the Islands, except that the requirement of citizenship may be waived by the Governor-General as provided by law.
- Information
be furnished.** to 2. All applicants for examination and persons now in the service must furnish full information as to their citizenship, nativity, age, education, physical qualifications, and such other information as may reasonably be required affecting their fitness for the service.
- Physical exam-
ination.** 3. No applicant shall be admitted to examination or be appointed in the United States to this service originally, by reinstatement, or by transfer, until he has been thoroughly examined by a competent physician and found to be physically qualified for efficient service in the Philippine Islands. A physical examination may, in the discretion of the Director, be required of applicants for examination in the Philippine Islands.
- Loyalty.** 4. No applicant shall be admitted to examination in the Philippine Islands until he has furnished evidence satisfactory to the Director of his loyalty to the supreme authority of the United States of America in these Islands.
- Enlisted men.** 5. No application for examination shall be accepted from any person serving in the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps of the United States unless written consent of the proper authority under whom such person is serving is filed with his application.
- Age limits.** 6. No application for examination for entrance into the classified service shall be accepted from any applicant who is under eighteen or over forty years of age: *Provided*, That in the interest of good administration, the Director, with the concurrence of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, may by regulation determine the age limitations within the maximum and minimum limits herein specified, and confine competition for such positions to persons who meet the requirements as to age: *And provided further*, That whenever in the discretion of the Director the needs of the service require it, the age limitations named herein may be extended for any particular kind of examination.
- Disqualifica-
tions and debar-
ment.** 7. The Director may, in his discretion, refuse to examine an applicant, or to certify or attest an appointment of an eligible, who is physically unfit for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment; or who has been guilty of a crime, or of infamous, notoriously disgraceful, or immoral conduct, drunkenness, or dishonesty; or who has been dismissed from the service for other delin-

quency or misconduct; or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact, or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his examination, registration, or appointment. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of the person from the service after his appointment.

RULE III.—*Examinations*

1. Examinations of a suitable and practical character, absolutely impartial, and involving such subjects and tests, including experience, as the Director may determine, shall be held to ascertain the relative capacity and fitness of applicants for the positions to which they seek to be appointed. Character of examinations.

2. Whenever the Director shall find, after consultation with the head of the proper department, bureau, or office, that a knowledge of both the Spanish and the English languages is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of a position to be filled, he shall test English-speaking applicants as to their knowledge of the Spanish language, and Spanish-speaking applicants as to their knowledge of the English language. Examinations in English and Spanish.

3. No person shall be appointed to, or employed in, any classified position unless he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is specially exempt from such examination by the provisions of the Revised Civil Service Act and rules. Examinations prerequisite to appointment.

4. No noncompetitive examination shall be held except: Noncompetitive examinations.

(a) When applicants fail to compete after due notice has been given of an open competitive examination, or when in the opinion of the Director the announcing of a competitive examination would not result in securing competitors.

(b) To test fitness for promotion, reinstatement, or transfer.

5. Examinations in the Philippine Islands shall be held in Manila and in the provinces upon such dates as the Director may deem best for the interests of the service and the convenience of applicants, and examinations in the United States will be held under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission at the request of the Director. Places of examination.

Provided, That when there are names on the proper eligible register of the Bureau of Civil Service no appointment shall be made to a position in the classified civil service of a person residing outside the Philippine Islands unless after comment by the appointing officer and the Director the Governor-General shall decide that the eligibles do not possess the technical knowledge and training or other qualifications or requirements necessary for the position sought to be filled or that the best interests of the service require the appointment of a nonresident. Preference for residents of the Islands (amendment contained in Executive Order No. 21, dated February 18, 1914).

6. The Director may appoint with the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department such examining committees and special examiners. Examining committees and special examiners.

amining committees or special examiners as he may deem necessary from officers and employees in the Philippine civil service. The members of examining committees and special examiners so appointed are examiners of the Bureau of Civil Service, and shall perform such duties as the Director may require in connection with examinations, investigations, appointments, and promotions, and in the performance of such duties they shall be under his direct and sole control and authority. The duties performed by members of examining committees and special examiners shall be considered part of the duties of the office in which they are serving, and time shall be allowed for the performance of such duties during the office hours of said office.

Use of public buildings. 7. All officers of the Philippine civil service shall facilitate the holding of civil-service examinations, and officers having the custody of public buildings at places where such examinations are to be held shall, for this purpose, permit and arrange for the use of suitable rooms under their charge and for furnishing and lighting the same when required.

RULE IV.—*Rating of papers and eligibility*

Rating of examination papers. 1. Examination papers shall be rated according to their excellence on a scale of one hundred and the subjects of each examination shall be given such relative weights as the Director shall prescribe. After a competitor's papers have been rated he shall be duly notified of the result thereof by the Director or by the head of his bureau or office at the request of the Director.

Eligibility for appointment. 2. Every competitor who attains a general rating of seventy or over shall be eligible to appointment, subject to the provisions of these rules, to the position for which he was examined, and the names of eligibles shall be entered in the order of their general ratings, without regard to the date of examination, on the proper register of eligibles.

Period of eligibility. 3. The period of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register, but this period may be extended for a particular kind of examination if, in the discretion of the Director, the needs of the service warrant it: *Provided*, That in case an eligible shall be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States at a time when the United States is engaged in war or in suppressing an insurrection, his period of eligibility shall, under such conditions as the Director may prescribe, be considered as suspended during the time he is serving in the Army or Navy of the United States: *And provided further*, That the eligibility to appointment of any person resulting from examinations held only in the Philippine Islands shall be suspended during the absence of such person from the Philippine Islands.

RULE V.—*Certifications*

A vacancy in a classified position, if not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, or through non-competitive examination, shall be filled under the following provisions:

1. The appointing officer shall make requisition upon the proper form, for the names of eligibles for the position⁹⁾, vacant, specifying the duties of the position, and the Director shall certify to said officer from the proper register the three names at the head thereof which have not been three times certified to the Bureau or Office in which the vacancy exists: *Provided*, That certification for temporary appointment shall not be counted as one of the three certifications to which an eligible is entitled: *And provided further*, That whenever the request for certification, or any law, rule, or regulation shall call for persons of one sex, those of that sex shall be certified; otherwise sex shall be disregarded in certification.

2. The appointing officer shall select one of the three names certified, and if at the time of selection there are more vacancies than one, he may select more than one name: *Provided*, That if an appointing officer shall object to an eligible certified, stating that because of disloyalty, physical defect, mental unsoundness, or moral or other disqualification particularly specified in section seven of Rule II, such eligible would be unsuitable for the position to be filled, and if said officer shall support such objections with evidence satisfactory to the Director, certification shall be made of the eligible on the register whose rating is next below those already certified in place of the one to whom objection is made and sustained.

3. In making selections from certifications of eligibles by the Director, appointing officers shall, when other qualifications are equal, prefer:

First. Natives of the Philippine Islands.

Second. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

4. The Director, whenever practicable, shall forward to the appointing officer in connection with each certification the applications and examination papers of the persons certified, and said officer may summon personally before him the eligibles certified and make such inquiries of them as he may think proper. The papers forwarded by the Director to the appointing officer for his information shall be returned to the Director with notice of selection on the proper form.

5. ¹ Whenever a person residing in the Philippine Islands or in the United States is selected for appointment to the

Filling of vacancies.

Requisition for certification (form 9).

Selections.

Preference in selection.

Examination papers with certifications.

Notice of selection (form 18).

¹ As amended by Executive Order No. 108 dated March 29, 1928.

Notification of selection for appointment. of classified civil service, the appointing officer shall notify the Director and the Director shall notify the appointee. Upon his reporting for duty, the appointing officer shall immediately forward to the Director probationary appointment on Form Numbered Thirty-Three; such appointment is not to be made effective prior to the date upon which the appointee actually enters upon the performance of his duties. If the eligible was provisionally appointed in the United States,

Effective date of appointments. his probational appointment will be effective the day following the date of his actual landing in the Philippine Islands, provided he reports immediately at the office of the Bureau of Civil Service, and leave shall not accrue prior to the date

Probationary period. of such probational appointment. *The first six months of service or the first ten months in the case of a teacher shall be a probationary period.* At the expiration of such probationary period, if his conduct and capacity are satisfactory to the appointing officer, his retention in the service shall

be equivalent to his absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory, he may at any time during or at the expiration of his probationary period be notified by the appointing officer that he will not receive absolute appointment because of such unsatisfactory conduct or want of capacity, and such notification, without other

Discharge or reduction of probationer. formality, shall discharge him from the service. Full report of the cause of the discharge shall be made to the Director. A probationer may be reduced in class or grade at any time during or at the expiration of his probationary period by a

notification of reduction from the appointing officer without other formality; in such case the appointing officer shall

Eligibility of probationer, if separated. immediately forward to the Director new appointment on the prescribed form accompanied by a full statement of the cause of the reduction. The name of a probationer who has been separated from the service without delinquency or misconduct may be restored to the register of eligibles, in the discretion of the Director, for the remainder of his period of eligibility.

Waiver of certification or appointment. 6. For reasons satisfactory to the Director an eligible may waive certification or decline appointment without losing his position on a register. Should any eligible decline appointment without the approval of the Director, his name shall be dropped from the register. Waiver of certification or declination of appointment shall not be approved more than twice from the same register.

Appointments to lowest class. 7. Certification for original appointment shall, whenever practicable, be made to the lowest class in a grade, but a vacancy in a position in any class requiring the exercise of special, technical, or professional knowledge may be filled by original appointment.

Eligibles with equal ratings. 8. When two or more eligibles have the same rating, precedence in certification shall be determined in accordance

with section three of this rule, if applicable; otherwise, by the order in which their applications were filed.

9. All appointments to the classified civil service shall be made through the Bureau of Civil Service in strict accord with the civil service rules and regulations. Official correspondence by cable or letter with or relating to prospective appointees residing in the United States must be transmitted through the Director for appropriate action.

RULE VI.—*Temporary service*

1. Whenever there are fewer than three eligibles upon a register, the appointing officer may appoint probationally the one eligible, or one of the two eligibles, certified, in the same manner as if three eligibles had been certified; but if he elects not to make probationary appointment from such certification, he shall select for temporary appointment the one eligible, or one of the two eligibles, if either will accept such temporary appointment. Temporary appointment made from an eligible register as provided in this section may continue until such temporary appointee is given probationary appointment or until the Director certifies three eligibles, when probationary appointment must be made.

2. Whenever there are no names of eligibles upon a register for any grade in which a vacancy exists, and the public interests require that it shall be filled before eligibles can be provided, such vacancy may, subject to the approval of the Director, be filled by the employment without examination of a person for such time as will enable the Director to provide one or more eligibles. Such temporary employment shall expire when the Director shall certify an eligible who accepts either temporary or probationary appointment.

3. Whenever the work to be done is, in the judgment of the Director, temporary in character, he may authorize temporary employment, giving preference to eligibles if available, which employment may continue until the completion of the work.

RULE VII.—*Reinstatements*

Any person who has been regularly appointed to a position in the classified civil service and who has through no delinquency or misconduct been separated therefrom may, if no good reason to the contrary appears, upon the requisition of the proper officer and the certificate of the Director, be reinstated to a vacant position of a class not higher than that from which he was separated, under the conditions named below: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Director he may be reinstated to a vacant position of a higher class. The last two sections of this rule apply to the unclassified as well as to the classified service.

1. If the person had regularly entered the classified service without examination, a noncompetitive examination may be required, in the discretion of the Director, prior to reinstatement.

Examination when required.

2. If for original entrance to the position proposed to be filled by reinstatement there is required, in the opinion of the Director, an examination essentially higher than, or different from, the examination for original entrance to the position previously held by the person whose reinstatement is proposed, a noncompetitive examination may be required prior to reinstatement.

Period of eligibility for reinstatement.

3. A person who has served six months or less in the Philippine civil service may be reinstated as a probationer within a period of six months following his separation from the service under the former appointment; a person who has served more than six months but less than two years, and who has received absolute appointment, may be reinstated within one year; a person who has served two years, but less than three years, may be reinstated within two years; a person who has served three years, but less than four years, may be reinstated within three years; a person who has served four years, but less than five years, may be reinstated within four years; and a person who has served five years or more may be reinstated within five years from the date of his separation from the service.

Enlistment. 4. Subject to the other conditions of these rules, any person whose separation from the civil service is caused by his enlistment or acceptance of a commission in the active military or naval forces of the United States and who is honorably discharged or released therefrom shall be preferred in appointment to any vacant position in the civil service which he is qualified to fill, and shall be eligible for reinstatement without regard to the time elapsed since his separation from such service.

Half salary and traveling expenses. 5. A person in the United States who resigns from the Philippine classified or unclassified civil service before having rendered three years' service in the Philippine Islands, and who is reinstated in either of said services, shall not be entitled to the half salary and traveling expenses provided by law for persons residing in the United States who are appointed to the Philippine civil service: *Provided, however,* That a person originally appointed in the United States who did not receive half salary and traveling expenses en route to the Islands and accrued leave of absence under his original appointment because of the fact that he left the service prior to the rendition of two years' service, shall be entitled to such half salary and traveling expenses on reinstatement.

Violation contract. 6. No person separated from the Philippine classified or unclassified civil service before having served the full period prescribed by law or contract shall be allowed to reenter either of said services until he shall have made good all loss caused by such separation and shall have refunded to the Government such proportion of the total expenses, if any, incurred by it by reason of his appointment, including salary and traveling expenses prior to the date he actually entered upon the duties of his position, as the time he failed to serve is to the time required by said law or contract, and then only

on the approval of the head of the Department from which he was separated. Applications of such persons for reëntrance to the service should be made through the Director.

RULE VIII.—*Transfers*

1. A person in any bureau or office may be transferred within the same bureau or office upon any test of fitness, not disapproved by the Director, which may be determined upon by the appointing officer, subject to the limitations of the proviso of section two of this rule. Transfer within a Bureau.
2. A person who has received absolute appointment may, upon the completion of the proper form by the chiefs of the bureaus or offices interested, and the certificate of the Director, be transferred from a position in one bureau or office to a position in another bureau or office: *Provided*, That transfer shall not be made without examination to a position if for original entrance to such position there is required under these rules an examination essentially higher than, or different from, the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed. Transfer from one Bureau to another (form 7).
3. No transfer shall be made of a person from any position in the unclassified service to a position in the classified service: *Provided*, That a person who has by promotion or transfer from the classified service entered the unclassified service, and has served continuously therein from the date of said promotion or transfer, may be retransferred to the classified position from which he was transferred or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom: *Provided, however*, That if service is not continuous reëntrance into the service may be had in accordance with Rule VII. Transfer from unclassified to classified service.
4. Any person who has been transferred from one classified position to another classified position may be retransferred to the position in which he was formerly employed, or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom, without regard to the limitations of these rules. Retransfer.
5. A person in the classified service of the Federal Government of the United States may be transferred to any position in the Philippine classified service, subject to the conditions of these rules with respect to age limitations and examinations, and when an examination is required previous to such transfer the Director may accept such tests of fitness as may be made upon his request by the United States Civil Service Commission. Transfer from the United States civil service.
6. An officer or employee occupying a competitive position in the Philippine classified civil service who has rendered three or more years of satisfactory service therein may be certified for transfer to the Federal classified civil service, subject to the provisions of the United States civil service rules. Transfer to the United States civil service.
7. No chief of a bureau or office of the Government of the Philippine Islands, or any subordinate officer or employee thereof, shall directly or indirectly, invite, solicit, or even seek transfer permission to required. Permission to seek transfer required.

discuss with a subordinate officer or employee, classified or unclassified, permanent or temporary, of another bureau or office, or of the Army or the Navy of the United States in these Islands, his appointment or transfer to the bureau or office of such chief or subordinate, until the consent in writing is first obtained of the chief of the bureau or office in which the desired officer or employee is a subordinate, or of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, or of the officer of the Army or the Navy under whom he may be employed or serving.

RULE IX.—*Promotions*

Vacancies to be filled by promotion.

1. No vacancy in any position shall be filled by original appointment whenever there is in the bureau or office in which the vacancy exists any person in a position in a lower class or grade who is competent and qualified and is willing to be promoted to the existing vacancy.

Promotion regulations.

2. In providing regulations and competitive examinations for promotion the Director shall give due weight to the previous experience and efficiency of officers and employees, and shall introduce such tests of fitness as he may deem proper after consultation with the chiefs of the different bureaus or offices, for which promotion examinations may be held, for the purpose of determining the relative capacity and efficiency of officers and employees.

Examining committees.

3. In each Department, bureau, or office the Director may, subject to the provisions of section six of Rule III, designate a promotion examining committee of not less than three persons. The members of the committee shall perform such duties with respect to promotions and promotion examinations as the Director may require, in the performance of which duties they shall be under the sole control and authority of the Director.

Efficiency record (form 52).

4. There shall be kept in each office, on forms prescribed by the Director for that purpose, a comparative record from which the relative efficiency of employees may be determined. Among the elements of efficiency to be considered are quantity of work or the amount performed, quality of work or the degree of its excellence, physical condition, habits, character, conduct, aptitude and adaptability, punctuality, and attendance. This record shall be at all times

Semiannual report (form 54).

open to the inspection of the Director. A report shall be made to the Director semiannually on the proper form, on the first days of January and July, giving the comparative term and corresponding efficiency rating applicable to each person according to the following scheme:

Excellent: Indicating a superior degree of efficiency or excellence.....	90 to 100
Good: Indicating a high degree of efficiency.....	80 to 89
Fair: Indicating an ordinary degree of efficiency.....	70 to 79
Poor: Indicating inefficiency	Below 70

Recommendations for promotion.

5. No recommendation of any person for promotion, whether verbal or in writing, shall be received or considered

unless it be made by the officer or officers under whose supervision he is or has been employed, and the presentation of any other recommendation shall be considered an unwarrantable interference with the public service; and such a recommendation made at the solicitation or with the knowledge or consent of the employee shall be sufficient cause for debarring him from the promotion proposed, and a repetition of the offense shall be sufficient cause for removing him from the service.

6. Until the promotion regulations herein authorized have been promulgated by the Director for any Department, bureau, or office and the Director has notified such Department, bureau, or office, that he is prepared to conduct the promotion examinations authorized under the Revised Civil Service Act and rules, promotions therein may be made upon any tests of fitness not disapproved by the Director which may be determined upon by the appointing officer: *Provided*, That pending the adoption of such regulations, in case of proposed promotion from one class or grade to another class or grade of an employee who has not entered the service through the examination prescribed for the class or grade to which promotion is proposed, such employee shall be required to obtain an eligible rating in such prescribed examination taken noncompetitively, and the appointment by promotion thus made shall not become effective prior to the date of taking the examination in which an eligible rating is obtained.

7. Save in exceptional cases, promotion or increase of salary shall not be made during the first six months after the appointment of an officer or employee, nor more frequently than once in twelve months thereafter, nor more than one class (or one-half of Classes C and D) at a time. The question of whether a case is or is not an exceptional one shall be submitted for determination to the Governor-General or proper head of Department, through the Bureau of Civil Service.

8. When a promotion is proposed by the chief of a bureau or office and the report of changes and absences or the efficiency report of that bureau or office is overdue, action on such proposed promotion may be suspended pending the receipt of said report in proper form.

RULE X.—Appointment and employment

1. All appointments to classified positions, except temporary appointments and appointments made by the Governor-General by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, whether original, by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, must be made in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Civil Service Act, on form numbered thirty-three, and transmitted to the Director. If the appointments are allowable under the Revised Civil Service Act and rules, they shall be either

Examinations for promotion.

Frequency of promotion.

Suspension of action on proposed promotion.

Procedure in making appointments. (Modified by Executive Order No. 68 [1917].)

approved by the Director and returned to the appointing officer or, where some question requires determination and in other cases where it seems advisable, forwarded to the Governor-General or proper head of Department for direction. A monthly report shall be made by the Director to the Governor-General and heads of Departments of appointments approved under the authorization given in this section; appointments thus reported which are not revoked within ten days after the receipt of such monthly report shall be held to have been approved in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Civil Service Act. In case such appointments are revoked they shall be considered as having been effective until the date of revocation.

Salary not to be paid until employment authorized.

2. The payment of any money on account of salary to any officer or employee in the classified service is not warranted prior to the receipt by the disbursing officer of notification from the chief of the bureau or office that the appointment or employment of such officer or employee has been duly authorized as provided by the Revised Civil Service Act and rules.

RULE XI.—*Examination requirements relating to appointment and promotion*

Salary limitations [amendment contained in Executive Order No. 34, dated April 2, 1914]. 1. Probational appointment or promotion as a result of eligibility in the third-grade examination shall not be made to positions the salary or compensation of which is above the minimum of Class H.

2. Probational appointment or promotion as a result of eligibility in the second grade Spanish, junior typewriter, assistant computer or junior draftsman examination shall not be made to positions the salary or compensation of which is above the minimum of Class D.

3. Probational appointment as a result of eligibility in the second-grade English, first-grade Spanish, junior translator, or junior stenographer examination shall not be made to positions the salary or compensation of which is above the minimum of Class D; promotion as a result of eligibility in any of these examinations shall not be made to positions the salary or compensation of which is above the minimum of Class A.

4. Probational appointment or promotion as a result of eligibility in the typewriter examination shall not be made to positions the salary or compensation of which is above Class A.

5. Probational appointment or promotion as a result of eligibility in the interpreter examination shall not be made to positions the salary or compensation of which is above Class A, or as a result of eligibility in the junior interpreter examination to positions the salary or compensation of which is above the minimum of Class D. Eligibility in these examinations qualifies for appointment and promotion to positions of interpreter only, and not to positions whose duties are clerical.

6. The maximum salaries allowable by probational appointment or by promotion as a result of eligibility in examinations not named above may be fixed by the Director of Civil Service with the approval of the Governor-General.¹

7. A person who has heretofore² qualified in a Spanish examination may be promoted to a position with a salary not in excess of that allowable as a result of the same examination in English if the appointing officer certifies that the principal duties of the position require a knowledge of Spanish or that the employee has a sufficient knowledge of English to perform the duties of the position to which the promotion is proposed.

RULE XII.—Procedure in reductions, separations, and suspensions

1. When the chief of a bureau or office deems it necessary to recommend the reduction in salary or compensation, deduction from pay, or suspension from duty without pay under the provisions of section sixteen of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, of a regularly and permanently appointed subordinate officer or employee in the classified civil service, or the deduction from pay or suspension from duty without pay of a subordinate officer or employee in the unclassified service who is entitled to the accrued leave provided by law, he shall in writing notify the person affected of the proposed action and the grounds upon which such action is premised, and shall prescribe a reasonable period, which shall not be less than twenty-four hours, within which a written reply may be submitted if desired, together with any written evidence the officer or employee may desire to submit. Upon receipt of the reply or after the expiration of the period within which such reply should have been submitted, the chief of the bureau or office shall forward to the Director a certified copy of the letter of

Reductions,
fines, and suspen-
sions.

¹ In accordance with this provision entrance and maximum salaries have been fixed for the following examinations as indicated below:

Examination	Entrance salary	Maximum salary allowable by promotion
Bookkeeper, junior....	Not above ₱1,200 per annum.	Not above ₱1,800 per annum.
Civil engineer, assistant.	Not above ₱3,000 per annum.	Not above ₱3,000 per annum.
First grade English	Not above ₱840 per annum. ^a	
Law clerk	Not above ₱1,200 per annum. ^a	
Rangers	Not above ₱1,200.	Not above ₱2,400.
Scientific assistant	Not above ₱1,200.	Not above ₱2,400.
Teacher, junior	Not above ₱1,200.	Not above ₱1,800.
Technical, junior.....	Not above ₱1,200.	

^a Provided that in cases where the eligible has extended experience and has been or is employed at a higher salary, probational appointment may be made at a salary higher than those fixed, but it shall not be greater than the highest salary received by the eligible; and that entrance salaries higher than those fixed may be allowed in remote localities or under other exceptional circumstances, with the specific approval of the Governor-General in each case.

² Before April 2, 1914.

notification and the reply and evidence, if any shall have been received. These papers shall be promptly forwarded to the Governor-General or proper head of Department by the Director, together with his recommendation in the case, for final action.

Removals.

2. In case of proceedings to remove a regularly and permanently appointed subordinate officer or employee in the classified civil service for cause, the chief of the bureau or office may suspend such person at once, if he deem that course necessary, and, in any event, shall in writing notify the person in interest that his removal for cause is to be recommended, and of the ground upon which such recommendation is based, at the same time prescribing a reasonable period within which a written answer, supported by such written evidence as he desires to present, shall be submitted, such period to be not less than twenty-four hours after the actual receipt of the notification by the person recommended for removal. In the event of no response being received within the period prescribed, evidence of the receipt of the written notification, together with a certified copy of the same, shall be forwarded to the Director. If reply has been received, it shall be similarly forwarded with a certified copy of the notification mentioned, together with any other evidence or papers in the case. The Director shall promptly forward, with such comment as he may deem proper, all the papers in the case for final action. If such action be approval of the recommendation to remove for cause, the person affected shall be dropped from the rolls of the office as discharged on the day he was suspended, if suspension was made; otherwise his discharge shall be effective on the date of receipt by the chief of the bureau or office in interest of the notification of approval by the Governor-General or proper head of Department. Except by the specific approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, had in each specific instance, no officer or employee shall so construe the provisions of any law now in force as to authorize or require the official publication of the cause of removal of any person from the Philippine civil service in more specific terms than "for the good of the service."

Resignations.

3. In every instance of a tender of resignation by a regularly and permanently appointed subordinate officer or employee in the classified civil service, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to act thereon to accept or decline to accept the same in writing, and if the resignation be accepted, to give him a letter stating clearly the character of the services rendered and whether or not, in the light of present information, a possible future application for reinstatement in the same bureau or office would be favorably considered. In the event of a statement to the effect that such application would not be favorably considered, reasons therefor shall be stated and the person in interest

informed that he may, should he so desire, submit a written reply and such other written evidence as he may elect. When completed, certified copies or the originals of all the papers in the case shall be forwarded to the Director; in case of objection to reinstatement, the papers will be forwarded by the Director with such comment as he may deem proper, to the Governor-General or proper head of Department, for review and final action. For obvious reasons no officer or employee should be continued in his position who could not be recommended for reinstatement were he to resign.

4. If any of the papers in the proceedings under this rule are written in Spanish, the chief of the bureau or office shall furnish translations in English, whenever practicable, as well as the originals or certified copies thereof. All papers relating to the removal or resignation of subordinate officers or employees in the classified civil service shall be filed in the office of the Director. Translation of papers.

5. In all cases of removal or reduction of officers or employees in the unclassified service above the grade of semi-skilled laborer, the chief of the bureau or office shall furnish the Director with a full statement of the cause of the removal or reduction. In cases of resignation when an application for reinstatement would not be favorably considered, the Director shall be furnished with a full statement of the character of the services rendered and the reasons why application for reinstatement would not be favorably considered. Reports of removal or reduction of unclassified employees.

RULE XIII.—*Prohibitions and penalties*

1. No person in the Philippine civil service shall use his political coercion or official influence to coerce the political action of any other person or body. Political coercion.

2. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall discharge or promote or degrade or in any manner change the official grade or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding, or neglecting to make, any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose whatever. Political contributions.

3. No inquiry shall be made, and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion, and no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised against, or in favor of, any person employed, examined, or to be examined because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations. Politics and religion.

4. No recommendation of an applicant, competitor, or eligible involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be considered by the Director, by any examining committee or special examiner, or by any nominating or appointing officer.

Private business. 5. No officer or employee shall engage in any private business, vocation, or profession, or be connected with any commercial undertaking, or lend money on real or personal property, without written permission from the chief of the bureau or office in which he is serving, and of the Governor-General or proper head of Department. As a general rule, in any enterprise which involves the taking of time, this prohibition will be absolute in the case of those officers and employees whose remuneration is fixed in the assumption that their entire time is at the disposal of the Government; if granted permission to engage in a business requiring time of applicant, copies must be furnished the Director.¹

Causes for removal, reduction, or other punishment. 6. Courtesy to private individuals or to Government officers or employees, drunkenness, gambling, dishonesty, repeated or flagrant violation or neglect of duty, notoriously disgraceful or immoral conduct, physical incapacity due to immoral or vicious habits, incompetency, inefficiency, borrowing money by superior officers from subordinates or lending money by subordinate to superior officers, lending money at exorbitant rates of interest, willful failure to pay just debts, contracting loans of money or other property from merchants or other persons with whom the bureau of the borrower is in business relations, pecuniary embarrassment arising from reprehensible conduct, the pursuit of private business, vocation, or profession without permission in writing from the chief of the bureau or office in which employed and of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, disreputable or dishonest conduct committed prior to entering the service, insubordination, pernicious political activity, offensive political partisanship or conduct prejudicial to the best interest of the service, or the willful violation by any person in the Philippine civil service of any of the provisions of the Revised Civil Service Act or rules, may be considered reasons demanding proceedings to remove for cause, to reduce in class or grade, or to inflict other punishment as provided by law in the discretion of the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

Information as to delinquencies and misconduct to be forwarded. No chief of a bureau or office shall knowingly continue in the public service any subordinate officer or employee who is inefficient or who is guilty of any of the above-named derelictions, without submitting the facts through the Director to the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

Like punishment for like offenses. 7. In making removals or reductions, or in imposing other punishment, for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

Political activity prohibited. (Executive Order No. 76, dated October 12, 1917.) 8. No person in the Philippine civil service, classified or unclassified, permanent or temporary, shall take any active part in political management or in political campaigns: Provided, That this section shall not apply to elective officers,

¹ See also Executive Order No. 103, series of 1913.

officers and employees of either House of the Legislature, and Secretaries of Departments. Political activity shall consist, among other things, in candidacy for elective office, being a delegate to any political convention or a member of any political committee or directorate or an officer of any political club or other similar political organization, making speeches, canvassing or soliciting votes or political support in the interests of any party or candidate, soliciting or receiving contributions for political purposes, either directly or indirectly, or becoming prominently identified with the success or failure of any candidate or candidates for election to public office. The prohibitions herein contained apply to political activity with respect to the political parties of the United States as well as of the Philippine Islands. Violation of this section shall be considered cause for removal from the service.

9. No officer or employee of any court of the Philippine Islands shall purchase or attempt to purchase, directly or indirectly, any property sold under the orders of the courts. Any such purchase or attempt to purchase shall be sufficient ground for removal from the service. No officer or employee of any court of the Philippine Islands shall serve as a commissioner, referee, or in any other capacity in cases pending before such court, except when he shall act as such under the direct supervision of the court and without any additional compensation.

Officers or employees of the court. (Executive Order No. 7, dated February 16, 1918.)
—purchases at judicial sales.
—service as commissioner.

RULE XIV.—*Official record of officers and employees*

The Director shall keep an official record of all regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees in the civil service of the Philippine Islands above the grade of semiskilled laborer, and for the purpose of this record each chief of a bureau or office shall furnish to the Director:

1. The necessary information in such form and manner as he may prescribe with the approval of the Governor-General.

Information to be furnished.

2. A statement on the proper form, on the first day of each month, of all changes, and the dates thereof, in the service under the control and authority of the chief of the bureau or office, setting forth, among other things, the following: The name of every person appointed, reinstated, promoted, reduced, transferred, or separated from the service; the position to which an appointment or reinstatement is made; the position from which and the position to which a promotion or transfer is made; the position from which a separation is made, whether by removal, resignation, or death, and the compensation of every position from which or to which a change is made.

Monthly report (form 8).

RULE XV.—*Government office hours*

1. It shall be the duty of all chiefs of Bureaus and offices in the Philippine civil service to require of all subordi-

Hours of labor.

¹ As amended by Executive Order No. 26, dated August 4, 1926.

nate employees, except teachers, of whatever grade or class, not less than seven hours of work each day, exclusive of Sundays and public holidays, except that from April first to June fifteenth of each year, and on Saturdays throughout the year, the office hours may be reduced to five hours, from seven o'clock and thirty minutes in the morning to twelve o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon: *Provided*, That except during the hot season the office hours of all Bureaus and Offices in the City of Manila shall be from eight o'clock in the morning to twelve o'clock noon and from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon on all working days except Saturdays. Where called for, however, by the nature of the work of a particular Bureau or office, the employees of such Bureau or Office may be grouped by the Director, with the approval of the Department Secretary, into shifts for the convenience of the public. Not less than five hours of labor on each school day shall be required of all persons in the teaching service.

Teachers.

**Extension
hours of labor.**

of 2. When the nature of the duties to be performed or the interests of the public service require it, the head of any Department, bureau, or office may extend the daily hours of labor herein specified for any or all of the employees under him, and in case of such extension it shall be without additional compensation unless otherwise provided by law. Officers and employees may be required by the head of the bureau or office to work on Sundays and public holidays also, without additional compensation unless otherwise specifically authorized by law.

**Record of at-
tendance (form
48).**

3. Each chief of a bureau or office shall require a daily record of attendance of all the officers and employees under him entitled to leave of absence or vacation (including teachers) to be kept on the proper form and also a systematic office record showing for each day all absences from

**Monthly report
(form 3).**

duty from any cause whatever. At the beginning of each month he shall report to the Director on the proper form all absences from any cause whatever, including the exact amount of undertime of each person for each day. Officers or employees serving in the field or on the water need not be required to keep a daily record, but all absences of such employees must be included in the monthly report of changes and absences. Falsification of time records will render the offending officer or employee liable to summary removal from the service and criminal prosecution.

Falsification.

**Application for
accrued leave
(form 39)**

RULE XVI.—Leave of absence

1. (a) Applications for accrued leave of absence shall be made on the form provided for that purpose two weeks in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which it is desired that the leave shall become effective, and must be submitted to the proper chief of bureau or office for rec-

ommendation. Such chief of bureau or office shall transmit this form to the Director with recommendation and the data contemplated by the first indorsement on said form, together with any other information which may have a bearing on ^{Information to be furnished.} the allowance or disallowance of leave.

(b) In case of the death of an officer or employee the chief of his bureau or office shall transmit to the Director application for accrued leave due, and application supported by medical certificate on the form provided for that purpose, ^{Medical certificate (form 41).} for vacation leave covering absence on account of illness immediately preceding death. ^{Death.}

(c) When an officer or employee is separated from the civil service without prejudice, by resignation, death, or other cause, the money value of accrued leave granted, estimated in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, may become immediately due and payable if the state of the appropriation from which his salary is payable warrants immediate payment. If the leave granted is commuted, payment therefor shall be made as provided by law; if the leave granted is not commuted, payment shall be made from the unexpended balance for salaries and wages, and the position shall remain vacant for a period equal to the accrued leave granted. ^{Separations.}

(d) An officer or employee who applies for accrued leave which was earned at different rates of compensation shall be granted leave with pay at the salary he is last receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave estimated in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, and he may be granted, if he so desires, such additional leave, without pay, as will give him the aggregate length of time on leave, with and without pay, as provided in the aforesaid Act. ^{Leave accrued at different compensations.}

(e) Except on resignation, commutation of leave shall not be made to an officer or employee who remains in the Islands during the period of the leave granted. If he obtains commutation of leave and does not leave the Islands ^{Commutation of leave.} without delay or if he returns to the Islands more than three weeks prior to the expiration of the period of leave commuted and fails to make immediate refund of the money value of unused leave commuted, his action shall be considered cause for forfeiture of vacation leave and for such other disciplinary action by the Governor-General or proper head of Department as may be deemed necessary. ^{Penalties for improperly obtaining commutation.}

2. (a) All applications for vacation leave of absence for a period of one full day or more must be made on the form ^{Application for vacation leave (form 55).} provided therefor five days in advance, wherever possible, and transmitted to the Director immediately: *Provided*, That applications on this form for two days or less may be retained by the chief of any bureau or office, if so preferred by him, and forwarded to the Director on the first day of the following month as inclosures to the monthly report; when so forwarded the first indorsement need not be com-

pleted. Applications for less than one day should not be forwarded. All absences, including fractions of a day, must be recorded on the daily time record and reported to the Director monthly. In case of illness or unavoidable absence from other cause notice must be immediately sent to the chief of the bureau or office, and the application, containing a brief explanation of the cause of delay in filing, forwarded later.

Vacation leave when salary changes during the year. (b) The vacation leave of an employee whose salaries during a calendar year embrace the two rates of vacation leave provided in the schedule of section 24 of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight shall be computed by allowing credit for the two rates in proportion to the part of the year served at each rate.

Vacation leave during first six months' service. (c) When vacation leave is requested by any officer or employee (except a teacher) during his first six months of service from the date of original appointment the Director shall state on the application the date on which payment for such leave may properly be made under the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, and, unless the Governor-General or proper head of Department directs otherwise, on account of illness of the officer or employee, the chief of the bureau or office shall require that payment for such leave be withheld until that date.

Absences of teachers during school sessions (form 55). (d) The application for vacation leave shall be used by teachers for all absences during school terms on account of illness or other cause, and the Director of Education shall require payment for such absences to be withheld until they have performed duty during vacation for a period equal to their absences from duty on account of illness, as required by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That if the absences were due to illness, the withholding of salary may be postponed to the beginning of the next summer vacation. Teachers in applying for permission to visit the United States shall use the same application.

Wounds or injuries. (e) Applications of officers and employees for leave of absence on account of wounds or injuries incurred in the performance of duty, extending beyond the allowable vacation leave (paragraph (d), section twenty-five, Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight), must be made on the form used in making application for vacation leave, supported by medical certificate on the prescribed form and evidence showing that the wounds or injuries were incurred in the performance of duty.

Withholding pay for leave granted. 3. When an officer or employee is granted vacation leave in excess of the accrued leave allowable, or when he is granted vacation and accrued leave and the vacation leave is in excess of the accrued leave allowable at the expiration of the total vacation and accrued leave granted, payment for such excess leave shall be withheld until five days after return to duty. In the event that it shall appear during the first five days after return to duty from leave that it is

not the intention of the officer or employee to continue in the performance of his duties any longer than to draw all back salary which may be due him, payment shall be withheld and full report thereof forwarded by the chief of the bureau or office, through the Director, to the Governor-General or proper head of Department for action. If he fails to return to duty no payment for the leave withheld shall be made, unless the failure to return is due to illness and payment is authorized by the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

4. All absences of an officer or employee in excess of the vacation or accrued leave allowable shall be without pay, unless the Governor-General or proper head of Department directs that payment for such absence be made, in accordance with paragraph (c), section twenty-five of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, on account of the absence being due to illness of the officer or employee. At the expiration of the first two years of service the officer or employee may make written application covering the period for which pay was withheld. This application shall be forwarded by the head of the bureau or office with his recommendation, through the Director, to the Governor-General or proper head of Department, who may direct that payment be made, if funds are available, and that the absence be charged against accrued leave.

5. If an officer or employee is separated from the service by resignation or otherwise except by death after having taken vacation leave in excess of that proportion due for the part of the calendar year served by him, such excess vacation leave shall be charged against his salary or accrued leave: *Provided*, That if the vacation leave was allowed on account of illness of the officer or employee, the Governor-General or proper head of Department may direct that no deduction be made from his salary or accrued leave for such excess vacation leave previously allowed.

6. ¹ An officer or employee other than teacher appointed under the provisions of chapter twenty-seven of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and eleven, known as the Administrative Code, who is separated from the service by resignation or otherwise before having served two full years, shall not be allowed any leave on separation.

7. (a) ¹ The resignation of a teacher may be accepted at the end of a school year and he may be allowed the vacation current: *Provided*, That the total vacation enjoyed by him shall not exceed twelve weeks for every forty weeks actually taught.

(b) ¹ As a rule, the resignation of a teacher will not be accepted prior to the termination of the school year: *Provided*, That if for illness or urgent necessity the resignation

Absence due to illness.

Excess vacation leave charged to salary or accrued leave on separation.

Leave not allowable on separation prior to completion of two years' service.

Vacation of teachers.

Resignation or leave during school year.

¹ As amended by Executive Order No. 31 dated September 11, 1926.

of a teacher who has served more than one year is accepted without prejudice or permission to visit the United States is granted by the Secretary of Public Instruction prior to the termination of the school year he may be allowed salary for one week's vacation for every month actually taught by him since the preceding summer vacation. Vacation may be allowed to the estate of a teacher who dies or to the teacher who resigns because of completion of contract on the same basis as to a teacher whose resignation is accepted on account of illness.

**Illness, evidence required
(form 41).**

8. In every case where action by the Governor-General or head of Department is contingent upon illness of an officer or employee evidence of illness must be submitted on the prescribed form except where a teacher applies for permission to make up, during vacation, time lost from duty on account of illness; if the illness was due to immoral or vicious habits, favorable action will not be taken.

**Suspension of
action on applica-
tions for leave.**

9. When an application for leave is received by the Director and the monthly report is overdue, action on such application may be suspended pending the receipt of such report in proper form, but such suspension and the reason therefor shall be communicated immediately, in writing, by the Director, to the proper chief of bureau or office.

**Absence on Sat-
urday.**

10. Absence on Saturday shall be counted as absence for one full day. A Sunday or a holiday occurring at the beginning or at the end of a period of accrued or vacation leave shall not be considered as a day chargeable to leave unless the duties of the position demand the rendering of service on such day. Leave of absence for any reason other than serious illness must be contingent upon the necessities of the service.

**Leave contin-
gent on needs of
the service.**

11. Officers or employees on leave of absence shall report to the chiefs of their respective bureaus or offices at the end of each month by registered mail their post-office addresses for the ensuing month, and shall promptly report in a similar manner and in sufficient detail every unexpected and unavoidable delay which may have occurred during the period contemplated by their leave of absence. Absence from duty at station in the Philippine Islands after the expiration of the leave due shall be without pay.

**Unexplained ab-
sence.**

12. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall be dropped from the rolls of his office for unexplained absence in the United States until at least forty days after the expiration of the period of absence contemplated by the leave granted, and then only with the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

**Return trans-
portation from
the United States.**

13. (a) All officers and employees who are granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States and who contemplate returning to duty upon the expiration of such leave of absence shall, before leaving the Islands, make

application to the Executive Secretary for transportation returning to Manila. In each application the date of the expiration of leave of absence and the post-office address of the applicant while in the United States must be stated. Where the employee has served more than three years in the Islands such return transportation will be advanced upon request, provided the employee agree to reimburse the Government in installments and to remain in the service until such reimbursement is made.

(b) If transportation is not advanced as provided in the next preceding section, immediately upon reaching the United States remittance covering cost of return transportation must be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, with a statement of the date on which the applicant desires to leave the United States. All subsequent communications regarding return transportation and prompt report of any changes occurring in the applicant's post-office address must also be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a duplicate copy of each such communication mailed at the same time to the chief of the bureau or office interested.

(c) An officer or employee entitled to traveling expenses from his place of residence in the United States to Manila under the provisions of section twenty-three or twenty-nine of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, or from foreign countries under the provisions of section twenty-three of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall file with the Insular Auditor his expense account within thirty days, if possible, after arrival at Manila.

Correspondence
regarding return
transportation.

Expense ac-
count.

JAMES F. SMITH
Governor-General

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EXECUTIVE BUREAU

MANILA, July 22, 1907

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 20 }

Executive Order Numbered Thirteen, series of nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The practice of taking so-called 'voluntary contributions' for public or semipublic purposes by public officers and employees, which exists in many localities, is seldom justifiable and frequently productive of abuses. A feeling of injury or resentment is often thereby engendered among people who are unable to distinguish between collections made in this manner and those made by taxation. It is therefore ordered that all persons holding office or employment under the Government refrain from soliciting or receiving subscriptions unless the previous approval of the Governor-General to the purpose of the subscription is first obtained.

"The attention of all provincial and municipal officials is called to the following circular recently issued to all provincial fiscals:

"Sir: The attention of the Commission has been called to certain abuses that have been committed in many of the municipalities of these Islands in the collection of contributions for public or semipublic purposes, the said abuses consisting in such contributions being made under duress and threats on the part of municipal officers and their representatives. This is frequently done by assessing each person a fixed amount, and he is given to understand that said amount is his proportion of the contributions and that it is in the nature of a legal contribution or tax; persons have been arrested for no other reason than the failure to pay these contributions, and in not a few instances a large portion of the sums so collected are not devoted to the object for which they are collected, but used for the personal benefit of those intrusted with their collection. Such acts fall within the provisions of the Penal Code, and may be classed, as the case may be, either as the crime of *amenaza*, of *detención arbitraria*, or *estafa*, as defined and punished in case 1 or case 5 of article 535 of the said code.

"These abuses naturally create discontent among the people and resentment against the Government in cases where they have been made to believe that the contribution is imposed by its authority. With the object of correcting such abuses, I urgently request that as soon as it comes to your knowledge that in the collection or disposition of any contribution an act has been committed subject to the action of the Penal Code you immediately take steps to make an investigation and file the proper criminal complaint if it appear from your investigation that there are sufficient grounds therefor.

"Very respectfully,

"GREGORIO ARANETA
Attorney-General'

"Every infraction falling within the purview of the above circular which comes under the notice of any Insular, provincial or municipal officer or employee should be at once reported to the fiscal having jurisdiction.

"It is directed that a copy of this order be kept posted in a conspicuous place in every provincial and municipal building."

JAMES F. SMITH
Governor-General

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EXECUTIVE BUREAU**

MANILA, *January 16, 1913*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 5 }

Hereafter, unless otherwise provided by law, travel to foreign countries and the United States on official business or on special assignments in connection with investigations or study which may be of advantage to the Government, may be performed only upon authority of the Governor-General.

NEWTON W. GILBERT
Acting Governor-General

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EXECUTIVE BUREAU**

MANILA, *December 1, 1913*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 103 }

For the future, the executive authority given by the law to permit, in certain cases, Government employees to engage in private business outside of their official duties, will not be favorably exercised except under most exceptional circumstances. It is not intended by this that all employees of

the Government who have engaged in private business under executive permission conferred in accordance with the law should sever their connection with such business enterprises; and such cases would be considered for revocation of the permission already extended only where such business activities impair the efficiency of the Government employee during his official work, tend to influence improperly his official actions, secure to him any unfair advantage in connection with his official position, or otherwise bring discredit upon the Government. On the other hand, it should be understood that for the future such business employment outside of official life is considered to affect unfavorably the capacity of the employee to perform the Government services for which he is drawing his salary; his entire time and strength is due to the Government even though he may be called upon to give such time and strength outside of office hours.

No employee will be allowed to take any part in the management of any business or engage in outside clerical or sedentary employment or any profession or employment which would bring him into competition with professional or business men, and permission to accept employment will as a rule be limited to that involving outdoor labor which would better the physical condition of the employee and to teaching engineering, stenography, and such other branches as would be of benefit to the Government or the community, the time to be devoted to this teaching not to exceed that prescribed for the Government night schools (one and one half hours daily).

Permission for all investments made in the Philippine Islands must be obtained from the Governor-General or proper Secretary of Department. No request will be approved to make any investment which might bring the employee's private interests into real or apparent conflict with his public duties or in any way influence him in the discharge of his duties, or to make any investment which might interest the employee in an undertaking with which his public duty is connected or which might cause criticism of the Government or the employee. Employees shall not obtain concessions from the Government or own stock in companies holding concessions.

Loans from subordinates to superiors and loans on personal security are absolutely prohibited. Loans on real estate with interest at 10 per cent per annum or less will usually be approved under proper conditions.

Any violation of the provisions of this order or acceptance of employment or making investments or loans without the required permission will be sufficient cause for removal from the service.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON
Governor-General

September 23, 1926

DEPARTMENT ORDER }
No. 2, s. 1926 }

To supplement the provisions of Executive Order No. 103, dated December 1, 1913, relating to prohibition of Government officers and employees from engaging in private business, the following specific regulations are made for the government of the conduct of officers and employees of the Bureau of Education and the Bureau of Health, respectively:

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Teachers, principals, superintendents of schools or other insular, provincial or municipal employees responsible for the selecting, requisitioning or recommending of books, school stationery, magazines, periodicals, athletic goods or other school supplies are hereby prohibited to own, directly or indirectly, shares of stock in any firm, company, corporation or business establishment dealing in these goods, or to loan, directly or indirectly, funds to any of these entities or to the individual members or officers thereof, or to have any interest, direct or indirect, in any business enterprises from which the Bureau of Education acquires supplies and materials either by direct purchase or through some Government bureau or agency.

It is evident that in the purchase of books or school supplies, the best interest of the school should be the only consideration. Supplies or goods should be purchased where the prices are most advantageous to the schools, irrespective of the company or companies concerned, but above all the good name of the Bureau of Education must be safeguarded and school officials saved from embarrassing situations, annoyances, and malicious insinuations.

BUREAU OF HEALTH

Officers and employees of the Bureau of Health responsible for the selecting, requisitioning, or recommending of supplies and materials are hereby prohibited to own, directly or indirectly, shares of stock in any firm, company or corporation having business relations with the Bureau of Health, or to loan, directly or indirectly, funds to those entities or to the individual members or officers thereof, or to have any interest, direct or indirect, in business enterprises from which the Bureau of Health acquires supplies and materials either by direct purchase or through some Government bureau or agency.

Violations of the provisions of this order will be sufficient ground for dismissal from the service.

(Sgd.) E. A. GILMORE
Secretary of Public Instruction

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, August 3, 1917

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 63 }

For the purpose of determining the relations that should obtain between the various branches of the Executive as a result of the recent reorganization of the Insular Government, the following instructions are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The executive power is vested in the Governor-General and the Secretaries of Departments. The Governor-General, *by the terms of the Philippine Organic Act, is the supreme executive authority and has general supervision and control of all of the Departments and Bureaus of the Government;* the Departments exist for the proper distribution of the work of the Executive, the performance of such functions as may be specifically conferred upon them by law, and in order that there may be a head of each branch of the administration responsible for the conduct and policy thereof. The several Department Secretaries are therefore expected to assume the burden and responsibility for all Government activities under their control and supervision.

2. Executive orders, regulations, decrees and proclamations relating to matters under the supervision or control of a Department the promulgation whereof is expressly conferred by law upon the Governor-General will, as a general rule, be issued upon the recommendation of the corresponding secretary of department.

3. The present practice of the Secretaries of Departments of constituting themselves into a Cabinet of the Governor-General is hereby confirmed, approved and continued. The Cabinet shall hold regular meetings weekly and such special meetings as may be called by the Governor-General. All controversies between two or more Departments and all matters involving the determination of a general policy, even when they come under the jurisdiction of a single Department, shall be discussed in the Cabinet.

4. The Bureaus and Offices in each Department are units or agencies of government constituting a correlated organization with the Department Secretary as its responsible head. All dealings with and between Bureaus and Offices shall therefore be conducted by the proper Secretary of Department unless otherwise authorized.

5. The Secretary of each Department shall from time to time promulgate such rules, regulations, orders or instructions not inconsistent with law as may be necessary for the proper government of his department, to secure the harmonious and efficient administration of the Bureaus and Offices under his control and supervision, and to carry into full

effect the laws relating to matters within his jurisdiction. Rules, regulations, orders or instructions of a general and permanent character and application promulgated in pursuance hereof shall be issued in the form of Department orders consecutively numbered for each year and duly published.

6. The chiefs of Bureaus and Offices shall continue to exercise their own judgment and discretion in the disposition of all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject to the direction and control of their Department Head, who may, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, reverse or modify their decisions.

7. Papers requiring action by the Bureaus of Audits and Civil Service shall be forwarded to the Secretary concerned through the Insular Auditor and the Director of Civil Service, respectively. All proposed appointments by chiefs of Bureaus and Offices in the Philippine Civil Service, whether original, by promotion, reduction, transfer or reinstatement shall be transmitted to the Director of Civil Service who shall forward them to the Governor-General or proper Head of Department for approval, in case he finds them allowable under the Civil Service Law and Rules. Commissions of unclassified officers of the various departments shall be signed by the Governor-General and countersigned by the corresponding Secretary of Department. So much of section one of Civil Service Rule X as is inconsistent with the provisions of this section, is hereby revoked.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON
Governor-General

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, March 22, 1921

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 12 }

In connection with the enactment of Act Numbered Two thousand nine hundred ninety with regard to the commutation under certain conditions of accrued leave in excess of the leave for five years of service and which would otherwise be forfeited, the following procedure should be followed by the persons concerned: In order that a person who has to his credit the accrued leave for five years of service may establish his right to the commutation allowed by the law referred to above, he shall forward an application for accrued leave, on the usual form and in the usual way, covering the period of time which he desires to enjoy. This application should be acted upon by the chief of the bureau or office as contemplated by the printed first indorsement thereon. Favorable action should always be taken

unless the services of the applicant are practically indispensable, which would very rarely be the case, because denial of the request exposes the Government to a considerable expense, and the new law is susceptible to much abuse if it be administered with a view to granting a certain class of employees additional compensation rather than a view to the real exigencies of the Government service. A uniform policy by all chiefs of offices of taking favorable action will be advantageous to all the parties concerned. The employee will thereby be benefited because he needs rest and recuperation of impaired health due to long and continuous service to which he has been subjected. The Government on the other hand will share the benefit thus derived by the employee because when he returns to duty he will embark upon his work with new vigor and energy. If the application for leave is denied, the officer doing so shall state in detail the reasons therefor, which must be sufficient to make it appear that the Government would suffer a greater loss by sparing the applicant's services for the period of leave applied for than the money value of the accrued leave in excess of that pertaining to five years' service. He shall also make specific statement as to the earliest probable date on which the applicant might be granted the leave applied for or a portion thereof.

If the application is disapproved on account of the real exigencies of the service, the applicant will thereby become eligible to the benefits conferred by Act No. 2990. At the expiration of one year from the effective date of the leave applied for, when the right to commutation herein mentioned is perfected, the applicant may request commutation of the accrued leave which is then in excess of that pertaining to five years of service. It should be understood that as the law has no retroactive effect commutation of any accrued leave forfeited on or before the enactment of the law aforementioned cannot be entertained.

CHARLES E. YEATER
Acting Governor-General

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, March 8, 1922

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 12 }

It having been brought to my attention that the provisions of Memorandum Order, this office, dated January 23, 1918, are not being complied with and that bureaus are bidding against each other for desirable men by offering increases of salary, which practice is demoralizing and it is directed

that each head of Department or chief of bureau or office take the necessary steps to prevent the transfer of any of his employees, either classified or unclassified, as a result of such procedure and that no action be taken which tends to encourage the practice of one bureau or Department bidding against another for the services of an individual.

LEONARD WOOD
Governor-General

**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

MANILA, November 20, 1924

EXECUTIVE ORDER}
No. 58 }

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Occasions are continually arising calling for the gathering of voluntary contributions to various causes. In such cases the practice of authorizing disbursing officers to withhold such contributions from the salaries or any other payments which may be due officers and employees is deemed prejudicial to public interest and should be discontinued. The collection of such contributions through disbursing officers is bound to be construed by many as lending the weight of the authority of the Government to the cause in view, and to this extent takes away the purely voluntary nature of the contribution and undoubtedly leads to employees making larger contributions than they really feel justified in making; in other words it amounts to a means for compulsion.

It is, therefore, directed that disbursing officers refrain from making any deduction from the amount due to any officer or employee for the purpose of applying the same to so-called voluntary contributions. This action should not be construed as discouraging in any way any officer or employee from contributing personally to worthy causes.

LEONARD WOOD
Governor-General

**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

MANILA, February 14, 1925

EXECUTIVE ORDER}
No. 8 }

It has come to the knowledge of this office that a great number of Government employees has resorted to the pernicious practice of lobbying in legislative halls and offices for the purpose of influencing the members of legislative bodies to grant them increases in their compensation. It is understood that in many such cases the increases in salary

are not recommended by the chief or by the Department head, and that the employees approach and influence members of the Legislature on their own initiative and responsibility. This practice is certainly destructive of the merit system upon which the Civil Service Law and Regulations are based and is highly unbecoming of public servants. The chief of a bureau or the head of a Department is the proper official to judge whether or not an employee is deserving of an increase in salary. Furthermore, the practice of lobbying tends to keep before the minds of employees thoughts of their own personal advantage in connection with their official duties, instead of the public interest.

It is therefore ordered that hereafter no employee, whether in the classified or the unclassified service of the Philippine Government, shall lobby for his promotion in salary. Persons guilty of violation of this order shall be proceeded against in accordance with the Civil Service Law and Regulations and shall be subject to removal or such other disciplinary action as the facts may warrant.

All officials of the Government of whatever class, are enjoined from countenancing, encouraging, or participating either directly or indirectly in the lobbying to which reference is herein made.

LEONARD WOOD
Governor-General

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, August 23, 1927

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 75

The attention of all concerned is called to the following circular issued by this office on August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eight, strict compliance with which is hereby enjoined:

"It has been brought to my attention that many officials and employees of the Government residing in more or less isolated places find themselves practically compelled to entertain other officials and employees in such large numbers that the resulting drain upon their private funds is very serious.

"Practically all Government officials and employees are reimbursed for all necessary expenses incurred by them when traveling on official business, either by the payment of the actual and necessary traveling expenses and subsistence, or a per diem, or a combination of the two.

"In order to relieve more or less involuntary hosts and guests from embarrassment in connection with the payment and acceptance of proper compensation for what may have

been furnished, each and every official and employee of the Philippine Government is hereby directed to pay full value for all entertainment furnished them by other officials and employees and the latter are directed to accept the same. Bureau chiefs are directed to see that each official and employee concerned in their respective bureau is furnished with a copy of this circular and to issue the necessary instructions to carry it into force."

In connection with the above quoted circular, this office desires to reiterate its stand on the matter of collecting "voluntary contributions" for the entertainment and reception of public officials as stated in Executive Order Numbered One hundred eight, series of nineteen hundred and thirteen, the pertinent provisions of which are as follows:

"Officers and employees of the Government should also discourage and in no way participate in the practice of private citizens assessing and collecting contributions for the entertainment and reception of public officials on visits to provinces or other localities. While the spirit of hospitality intended on such occasions is commendable, still burdens are sometimes imposed upon the local community; and due to such friendly entertainments the public official on a tour of inspection is largely prevented from accomplishing the object of his trip.

"The Governor-General takes this opportunity of stating that he has just learned of very large contributions amounting to many thousand pesos being solicited for his entertainment in various provinces, and collected from all classes of people. Such an expenditure of money is obviously, though in the most courteous and hospitable spirit, a great hardship upon the people; and at a time when the Government itself is bending every effort toward drastic economy such expenditures are inadvisable. * * *."

Administrative officials are hereby directed to bring the contents of this order to the attention of their subordinates.

EUGENE A. GILMORE
Acting Governor-General

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, December 20, 1928

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 148

Executive Order Numbered Fifty-seven, series of nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Complaints have been made to the effect that supplies and materials are being sold by Government officials to Government officers and employees for their personal use, and that Government supply officers issue unofficial requests upon

merchants for the delivery to Government employees, for their personal use, of goods less the regular discount allowed on purchases by the Government.

"Such practices are unfair to the merchants, and, being contrary to law, notice is hereby given that officers and employees of the Government as well as those of semi-Governmental corporations or institutions, have no right to buy goods for their personal use in the name of the Government, or of such corporations and institutions, nor have they any right to obtain through Government supply officers supplies or materials for their personal use. An exception, however, may be made when the supplies and equipment, including articles of clothing and subsistence, are needed for official and lawful use by officers and employees in connection with the performance of their official duties, in which cases the proper Department Secretary may authorize said officers and employees to make purchases under section two thousand forty-one of the Administrative Code of such equipment and supplies as are necessary in connection with their official duties.

"Drastic administrative action will be taken against any official or employee found guilty of the above practices."

HENRY L. STIMSON
Governor-General

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, *September 24, 1929*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 205 }

Whenever any position not mentioned in Act No. 2668 for which a salary of ₱3000 or more per annum has been appropriated is either vacant or filled at less than the authorized salary, the head of the department to which such position belongs is hereby authorized to fill it by original appointment from among the employees in the civil service or by regular promotion provided the salary does not exceed ₱4,800 per annum.

DWIGHT F. DAVIS
Governor-General

MEMORANDUM ORDERS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

[MEMORANDUM ORDER]

"To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

"It is hereby directed that all correspondence with reference to cablegrams regarding appointments in the United States, return transportation from the United States, extensions of leave of absence without pay, and similar matters affecting the status or privileges of officers and employees of the Philippine civil service where action by the Governor-General or the Executive Secretary is required, be addressed to these officials through the office of the Director of Civil Service and the proper head of Department.

Coursing of correspondence regarding appointments and leave through Bureau of Civil Service.

"In connection with the memorandum order of the Governor-General of the ninth instant, with reference to new appointments and special case promotions, it is directed that all requests for permissions to make such appointments or promotions be transmitted to the Governor-General through the Bureau of Civil Service and proper head of Department, accompanied by a statement of the appointing officer, in each separate case, explaining the necessity for making the new appointment or special case promotion.

"Any other matters not specifically mentioned in this order should be sent through the Bureau of Civil Service if it is at all likely that the recommendation or action of that Bureau is necessary.

"The procedure prescribed in this order is for the purpose of expediting the handling of matters in which the recommendation or other action of the Bureau of Civil Service is desired.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON
"Governor-General"
IGNACIO VILLAMOR
Executive Secretary

MANILA, January 22, 1915

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

[MEMORANDUM ORDER]

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

My attention has been called to the extensive system of temporary employment which has prevailed for years in this Restricting temporary employment of non-eligible.

Government. Some of this temporary employment is justified by the fact that a sufficient number of persons eligible for regular appointment are not available for the work in hand, this being particularly true in the teaching service. There are many other positions which, on account of their temporary nature and the constantly changing demands, should properly be considered as temporary, such positions being mainly in connection with road and building construction and other outdoor employment.

I am convinced, however, that appointing officers have frequently abused the privilege of temporary employment in connection with clerical positions, and that the time has come when clerical positions throughout the service, save in a very few remote localities, can be filled from the regular registers of eligibles not only without detriment to the service, but with positive benefit. In order to prevent any extension of the temporary employment system, it is hereby directed that all clerical or semiclerical positions (clerks, bookkeepers, typewriters, translators, law clerks, chiefs of divisions, etc.), be filled hereafter by promotion, transfer, or reinstatement of eligibles, or by selection from the regular registers of eligibles. No further increases in salary will be authorized for noneligibles now employed in such positions, nor will temporary employment of eligibles be authorized with higher rates of compensation than those to which their examination status entitles them. Appointing officers will be expected to anticipate the needs of the service for which they are responsible and to provide in advance for the necessary special training of new clerks when vacancies occur in positions requiring knowledge of special duties.

Requests for authority for temporary employment of non-eligos in clerical or semi-clerical positions based on knowledge of typewriting, languages, law, etc., will not be entertained. Exceptions may be made only in remote provinces where no eligibles are available and possible in certain cases where a knowledge of stenography is an absolute requirement, but in every case they shall bear the specific approval of the Governor-General, after a complete statement of the necessity for making the employment is made by the appointing officer and the recommendation of the Director of Civil Service is obtained.

All persons whose temporary employment in clerical or semi-clerical positions has already been authorized and who are not now eligible for regular appointment, are directed to make special effort to qualify for regular appointment by entering an appropriate examination. Employees stationed in Manila should consult the Bureau of Civil Service and enter an examination on the earliest possible date. Employees stationed in the provinces should be directed to enter an appropriate examination when the general examinations are

held in provincial capitals on September 18-19, 1915. Applications for the required examinations should be transmitted to the Bureau of Civil Service immediately by all employees affected by this order.

In order to secure effective compliance, all chiefs of bureaus and offices are directed to report to the Bureau of Civil Service, not later than January 1, 1916, and each six months thereafter, the action taken in this matter, the number of persons who have failed to qualify for regular appointment who are still employed in clerical positions, and the necessity, if any, for retaining them in the service beyond that date.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON
Governor-General

MANILA, *July 9, 1915*

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

[MEMORANDUM ORDER]

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Attention is invited to section 260 of the Administrative Code which reads in part as follows:

"When the chief of bureau or office suspends a subordinate officer or employee from duty, the person suspended shall not receive pay during suspension unless the Department head shall so order; but upon subsequent reinstatement of the suspended person or upon his exoneration, if death should render reinstatement impossible, any salary so withheld shall be paid, but without prejudice to the application of the disciplinary provisions of section seven hundred and thirty (should be six hundred and ninety-five) hereof.

Suspension of
subordinate offi-
cers or employees

* * * * *

Section 695 of the Administrative Code provides that for neglect of duty or violation of office regulations, or in the interest of the public service, a chief of bureau or office may remove any subordinate officer or employee from the service, suspend him without pay for not more than two months, reduce his salary or compensation, or deduct therefrom any sum not exceeding one month's pay.

It will thus be seen that upon subsequent reinstatement of a suspended official or employee the heaviest administrative punishment that may be imposed under existing law would be suspension without pay for two months, reduction in salary, or deduction of one month's pay. Therefore, if the official or employee has been suspended for a period in excess of two months, he would be entitled to receive pay for the balance of his suspension, in excess of that period (assuming that the heaviest punishment is imposed), irrespective of whether or not seemingly good reasons existed for his suspension at the time his suspension was ordered. In the case

of positions which can not be left unfilled without detriment to the public service, the suspension of the incumbent is therefore liable to result in the payment of two salaries, one to the suspended official or employee and the other to the official or employee who temporarily replaced the person suspended. In any event it may be necessary to pay an employee's salary during a period in which no service was rendered and for which consequently the Government gets nothing in return.

It is therefore directed that the utmost caution be exercised by all chiefs of bureaus and offices in the suspension of subordinate officers and employees to the end that payment of salaries to persons who have actually rendered no service may be avoided. It should be borne in mind that under section 2 of Civil Service Rule XII suspension of an employee pending proceedings for removal *may* be ordered but suspension need not necessarily be made coincident with such removal proceedings and is contingent upon such course being deemed necessary in the interest of the public service. It should also be borne in mind that section 6 of Civil Service Rule XIII contemplates that action looking to the removal of an employee should be taken only when there are strong reasons to believe that the respondent is guilty of charges which, if established, would warrant his removal from the service, and no suspension pending removal should be made unless the charges are such as to warrant removal.

The mere filing before the courts of criminal charges against an employee should not be considered as necessarily requiring the suspension from office of the accused. As a rule, especially where the criminal act with which the officer or employee is charged has no relation with the accused's official duties as a public servant, proceedings for the removal of the accused employee should not be instituted until after verdict shall have been rendered by the courts. Generally a conviction by the lower court would be sufficient to warrant the institution of administrative proceedings for the removal of the employee and his immediate suspension, even though appeal from the sentence is taken before a higher court. There may, however, be cases of employees charged with criminal offenses whose continuance in the service may result in further loss to the Government or be in some other way prejudicial to its interests or to the best interests of the public service; as, for example, in the cases of officers having custody of public funds who are charged with malversation of public funds, of officers or employees the nature of whose duties gives opportunity for graft and who are charged with grafting, of officers vested with police powers who are charged with abuse of such powers and who are likely to make further use of their authority to oppress, intimidate, or coerce prospective witnesses against them, etc. In such cases the accused official or employee may be immediately suspended from office and

proceedings looking to his removal forthwith instituted without the necessity of awaiting the termination of the criminal proceedings.

It is hereby directed that hereafter no suspensions be ordered by chiefs of bureaus and offices without first submitting as complete as possible a statement of the facts and circumstances of the case to and securing prior approval of the head of the proper Department or of the authority empowered to take final action in the administrative case, save only in those cases where it is in the opinion of the chief of bureau or office imperatively necessary that the employee be suspended to avoid repetition of the acts with which he is charged.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON
Governor-General

MANILA, November 7, 1917

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, July 23, 1918

[MEMORANDUM ORDER]

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

The Memorandum order of the Governor-General dated April 1, 1918, is hereby amended to read as follows:

With the concurrence of all the Secretaries of Departments it is announced that the promotion restrictions heretofore in effect have been revoked, and that until action is taken by the Legislature in the matter of standardization of salaries, the following provision of section 7 of Rule IX will govern in promotions:

Promotions.

Save in exceptional cases, promotion or increase of salaries shall not be made during the first six months after the appointment of an officer or employee, nor more frequently than once in twelve months thereafter, nor more than one class (or one-half of Classes C and D) at a time. The question of whether a case is or is not an exceptional one shall be submitted for determination to the Governor-General or proper head of Department, through the Bureau of Civil Service.

In order that a uniform policy may be adopted as to exceptional cases under this rule, the Secretaries of Departments have decided to consider no case exceptional unless there are increased responsibilities. If exceptions are proposed they should be accompanied by a full and complete statement of the grounds therefor, showing wherein there have been increased responsibilities.

In accordance with the practice heretofore, promotions of employees to the entrance salary of the highest grade examination in which they have qualified may be made at any

time without constituting exceptions to the promotion rule, such promotions being permissible as original appointments.

The memorandum order of January 9, 1915, requiring authority of the Governor-General or Secretary of Department for the filling of vacancies, is also hereby revoked.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,

Governor-General

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

[MEMORANDUM ORDER]

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Section 674 of the Administrative Code reads as follows:
"Examining committees and special examiners.—The Director of Civil Service may, with the approval of the proper head of Department, appoint examining committees or special examiners from officers and employees in the service. Such persons shall be examiners of the Bureau of Civil Service, and shall perform such duties as the Director may require in connection with examinations, investigations, appointments, and promotions, and in the performance of such duties they shall be under his exclusive control. The duties so performed by them shall be deemed part of the duties of the office to which they pertain, and time shall be allowed for the performance of such duties during office hours."

The attention of officers and employees appointed upon examining committees or designated as special examiners under the foregoing provision of law is invited to the necessity of rendering prompt and efficient service when called upon to do so. Provincial treasurers and division superintendents of schools, unless especially relieved, are members of examining committees and should, together with the regularly appointed committee members, make every effort to be present during the whole of every examination. Failure on the part of special examiners to discharge their duties properly as such will, on recommendation of the Director of Civil Service, be considered a sufficient cause for administrative action by this office.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON

Governor-General

MANILA, March 6, 1920

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, December 22, 1923

[MEMORANDUM ORDER]

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

The Civil Service Law provides that there shall be a probation for trial service before appointment or employ-

ment is made absolute. The rules fix this period at six months, except in the case of teachers where the Director of Civil Service may, for cause shown in certain specific instances and at the request of the Director of Education, extend the probationary period for an additional period of four months.

The probational period is part of the examination system. The examination establishes a probability of fitness, but it does not cover the qualities of punctuality, industry, loyalty, dependability, and others necessary for success as a member of the government organization. It is necessary therefore that there should be the actual test which is provided by the period of probation.

It is believed that a more thorough and effective use should be made of the probationary period, and this office desires to impress upon the various departments and bureaus the fact that no probationary appointment should be allowed to become absolute unless the character of the service and the conduct of the probationer had been entirely satisfactory, and the chief of the bureau can certify unconditionally that his retention is believed to be in the interest of the service.

Report will therefore hereafter be made to the Bureau of Civil Service, under Civil Service Rule XIV, of each absolute appointment made, with a certificate of the chief of the bureau to the effect that the character of the service and conduct of the person during probation were entirely satisfactory.

LEONARD WOOD
Governor-General

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

[MEMORANDUM ORDER]

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Attention is called to the following provisions of law and civil service rules touching political activities of persons in the Government service:

"ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

"SEC. 449. *Persons prohibited from influencing elections.*—No judge of first instance, justice of the peace, or treasurer, fiscal or assessor of any province and no officer or employee of the Philippine Constabulary, or of any province or municipality, or of the Bureau of Education, or employee of the classified civil service, shall aid any candidate or exert influence in any manner in any election or take part therein otherwise than by exercising the right to vote.

*"SEC. 687. Contributions to political fund prohibited.—*No person in the Philippine civil service shall be under obligation to contribute to a political fund or to render any political service, nor shall he be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to contribute or render any such service; and no officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall directly or indirectly solicit, collect, or receive from any other officer or employee, any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

"Any person violating any provision hereof shall be removed from office or dismissed from the service and shall be subject also to prosecution as provided by law. (Penalty provided in Sec. 2673 of the Administrative Code is a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.)

"CIVIL SERVICE RULES

*"SEC. 1, Rule XIII.—*No person in the Philippine civil service shall use his official authority or official influence to coerce the political action of any other person or body.

*"SEC. 6, Rule XIII.—** * * pernicious political activity, offensive political partisanship or conduct prejudicial to the best interest of the service * * * may be considered reasons demanding proceedings to remove for cause, to reduce in class or grade, or to inflict other punishment as provided by law in the discretion of the Governor-General or proper head of Department. No Chief of a Bureau or Office shall knowingly continue in the public service any subordinate officer or employee * * * who is guilty of any of the above-named derelictions, without submitting the facts through the Director of Civil Service to the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

*"SEC. 8, Rule XIII.—*No person in the Philippine civil service, classified or unclassified, permanent or temporary, shall take any active part in political management or in political campaign; *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to elective officers, officers and employees of either House of the Legislature, and Secretaries of Departments. Political activity shall consist, among other things, in candidacy for elective office, being a delegate to any political convention or a member of any political committee or directorate or an officer of any political club or other similar political organizations, making speeches, canvassing or soliciting votes or political support in the interest of any party or candidate, soliciting or receiving contributions for political purposes, either directly or indirectly, or becoming prominently identified with the success or failure of any candidate or candidates for election to public office. The prohibitions herein contained apply to political activity with respect to the political parties of

the United States as well as of the Philippine Islands. Violation of this section shall be considered cause for removal from the service."

The resignation of any officer or employee in the Government service to whom section eight of Civil Service Rule XIII above quoted applies, who desires to present his candidacy for office, should be submitted to the proper authorities before he publicly and actually engages in furthering his election interests, in any case not less than one month before the date of the election.

It is desired that this order be brought to the notice of all officers and employees under your jurisdiction, classified or unclassified, permanent or temporary. Strict compliance with its provisions is enjoined.

LEONARD WOOD
Governor-General

MANILA, *January 12, 1925*

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 74]

MANILA, January 29, 1919

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

GENTLEMEN: Recent developments would seem to make it advisable to call the attention of Government officials and employees to the necessity and manner of keeping daily time records and of reporting undertime and absences to this Bureau.

Under the provisions of the law and rules it is the duty of chiefs of bureaus and offices to require of all subordinate employees, except teachers, of whatever grade or class, not less than seven hours of labor each day, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. On Saturdays and during the hot season from April 1st to June 15th the hours may be reduced to five.

Teachers are required to devote, during the school year, not less than five hours per day to school work for five days in the week, exclusive of holidays. Where teachers are placed on the accrued leave basis their hours of labor will, of course, be those specified in the foregoing paragraph.

The matter of keeping accurate records of attendance of leave-earning employees of the Government is one of supreme importance. Civil Service Rule 15, section 3, provides:

Each chief of a bureau or office shall require a daily record of attendance of all the officers and employees under him entitled to leave of absence or vacation (including teachers) to be kept on the proper form and also a systematic office record showing for each day all absences from duty from any cause whatever. At the beginning of each month he shall report to the Director (of Civil Service) on the proper form all absences from any cause whatever, including the exact amount of undertime of each person for each day. Officers or employees serving in the field or on the water need not be required to keep a daily record, but all absences of such employees must be included in the monthly report of changes and absences. Falsification of time records will render the offending officer or employee liable to summary removal from the service and criminal prosecution.

The form referred to as the one on which the daily record of attendance must be kept is Bureau of Civil Service Form No. 48, which, when filled out, serves as the office record required

by the rule. For obvious reasons entries thereon should not be made by the individual employees concerned, but by a clerk detailed for the purpose, who, in those offices where a time clock is used, should transfer the daily record from the clock ribbon to Form 48. At the end of the month the record thus prepared should serve as the basis for reporting undertime and absences to this Bureau on Form 3. It is not sufficient, as is sometimes done, to prepare the latter report from applications for leave filed by the employees.

Chiefs of bureaus, and officers who rank higher than they in the three branches of the Government, are not, under decisions, required to keep daily time records, but the time of arrival and departure of all subordinate officers and employees must be recorded in the manner outlined. Tardiness in arrival cannot be made up by overtime unless by special authority of the chief of the bureau, and practice has shown that where disciplinary measures are instituted against an employee who is late more than twice or thrice during the month the effect is to secure punctuality in attendance on the part of all others.

Attention is invited to another important consideration—"only those employees are entitled to leave whose office hours are so fixed that the employee or officer is in his office or on duty each the number of hours required by law" (Opin. Atty.-Gen.). Furthermore, nonobservance of office hours brings any officer under the provisions of paragraph (f) of section 2 of Act No. 1040 (now 279-h of the Administrative Code) and deprives him of the regular leave privileges of the same Act" (Res. Phil. Com. of March 11, 1907). That interpretation is strictly adhered to by this Office, and where the time records of an employee are not kept, he is considered as having failed to keep office hours and denial of leave is recommended accordingly.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) P. R. ANGELL
Director of Civil Service

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 1]

MANILA, January 2, 1920

To the Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

I have the honor to request that in all cases where leave granted has been commuted under section 288 of the Administrative

Code, the following information be furnished to this office by officers and employees on returning from leave of absence granted to visit the United States or foreign countries. The letter containing this information should be signed by the officer or employee concerned, and sent through the proper chief of bureau or office, who should certify to its correctness so far as the last day of service before taking the leave and the first day of service after return are concerned. This information should be furnished as soon as possible after the employee returns to duty.

1. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES STATIONED IN MANILA

- (a) The name of the country visited.
- (b) Whether or not it is desired to claim return traveling expenses in connection with this leave.
- (c) The last day of service in Manila.
- (d) The date of departure from Manila, and the name of the vessel upon which the officer or employee left.
- (e) The names of any other vessels upon which transportation was had between Manila and the country visited, if any change in vessels was made, and the date of arrival in the country visited. In case the employee stopped over at any port, give the name of the port, dates of arrival and departure therefrom, and a statement as to the cause of the stop-over.
- (f) The date of departure from the country visited.
- (g) The name of the port of embarkation in such country, and the name of the vessel upon which the employee embarked.
- (h) The names of any other vessels upon which transportation was had between such port of embarkation and Manila, if any change in vessels was made. In case the employee stopped over at any port, give the name of the port, dates of arrival and departure therefrom, and the cause of the stop-over.
- (i) The date of arrival in Manila.
- (j) The first day of service after arrival in Manila.
- (k) Whether or not it is desired to relinquish a part of the half pay allowable, provided the officer or employee has not used all the vacation and accrued leave with full pay allowable.

2. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES STATIONED OUTSIDE OF MANILA

- (a) The name of the country visited.
- (b) Whether or not it is desired to claim return traveling expenses in connection with this leave.
- (c) The name of the city or town in which stationed prior to taking leave.
- (d) The last day of service at station.
- (e) The date of departure from station for Manila; if water transportation was used, the name of the boat should be stated.
- (f) The date of arrival in Manila.

(g) The inclusive dates of official duty performed in Manila prior to departure therefrom, if any official duty was performed; the chief of bureau or office under whose authority such duty was rendered should certify to its performance and state the character thereof.

(h) The date of departure from Manila and the name of the vessel upon which the officer or employee left.

(i) The names of any other vessels upon which transportation was had between Manila and the country visited, if any change in vessels was made, and the date of arrival in the country visited. In case the employee stopped over at any port, give the name of the port, dates of arrival and departure therefrom and the cause of the stop-over.

(j) The date of departure from the country visited.

(k) The name of the port of embarkation in such country and the name of the vessel upon which the officer or employee embarked.

(l) The names of any other vessels upon which transportation was had between the country visited and Manila, if any change in vessels was made. In case the employee stopped over at any port, give the name of the port, dates of arrival and departure therefrom, and the cause of the stop-over.

(m) The date of arrival in Manila.

(n) The inclusive dates of official duty performed in Manila prior to returning to station, if any official duty was performed; the chief of bureau or office should certify to the performance of such duty in accordance with (f) above.

(o) The date of departure from Manila for station; if water transportation was used the name of the boat should be stated.

(p) The date of arrival at station and the name of the station.

(q) The first day of service after arrival at station.

(r) Whether or not the first transportation for the United States or foreign country after arrival in Manila from station, or the first transportation for station after return to Manila, was used; if not, a full statement of the causes of delay should be made.

(s) Whether or not it is desired to relinquish a part of the half pay allowable, provided the officer or employee has not used all the vacation and accrued leave with full pay allowable.

If, on returning from leave of absence, an officer or employee whose station is in the provinces is temporarily assigned to duty in Manila pending permanent assignment to duty in the provinces, this office, upon request, will advise the Insular Auditor of the partial adjustment of his leave in order that payment may be made for the allowances (vacation leave and half pay) withheld until return to the Islands. The request for such partial adjustment should show the first day of service in Manila and the necessary data indicated above. When the officer or employee proceeds to his permanent station a supplemental statement should be furnished showing the last day of service in Manila and the remaining data indicated above.

This office will then advise the Insular Auditor of the final adjustment of the leave.

This cancels Circular No. 28 of this Bureau of December 12, 1907.

Very respectfully,

P. R. ANGELL
Director of Civil Service

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 2]

MANILA, November 16, 1920

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

With reference to the designation of permanently and regularly appointed Government employees as Government pensionados to study abroad, it has been decided that they should be considered as on official duty during the period of their sojourn in the United States or some foreign country. It should be stated in this connection that Act 2911, approved March 28, 1920, provides for the allowance of accrued and vacation leave for service outside of the Islands. This information is furnished in order that bureaus and offices may keep accounts payable relative to accrued leave due Government pensionados above referred to.

JOSE GIL
Acting Director

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 3]

MANILA, March 23, 1921

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

This Bureau has been the recipient of many communications from employees of the Government requesting computations of the accrued leave to which they are entitled. As computation of leave is made only upon receipt of application for accrued leave on the regular form this Office has consistently refused to make such computations. It is requested that this matter be brought to the attention of each officer or employee in the

Government service in order that they may be informed on the subject, thereby saving themselves and this Office unnecessary correspondence.

JOSE GIL
Acting Director

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 4]

MANILA, June 13, 1921

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Civil Service privileges, like leave of absence with pay, are granted only to persons who render continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service. Where, for certain irregularities in the performance of their duties or for any other reason, officers and employees are administratively investigated or administrative proceedings are being instituted against them and the outcome thereof may or may not be their final separation from the service, it is necessary for chiefs of bureaus and offices to see to it that no leave of absence with pay is granted the respondent for the time being. It should be stated that for failure to supply this Office with necessary information there have recently been several cases where employees were granted leave of absence, which leave should have been denied. Where leave is granted in this way the Government is made to suffer unnecessarily. Attention, in this connection, is invited to section 1 (a) of Civil Service Rule 16, which prescribes that in forwarding applications for leave this Office shall be furnished with the data contemplated by the printed first indorsement, "together with any other information which may have a bearing on the allowance or disallowance of leave." It will be seen that a strict compliance with this provision of Rule 16 will surely avoid cases of overpayments because of the leave granted as stated above, and in order that the interests of the Government may be properly protected, drastic action will hereafter be recommended against the person or persons responsible for the overpayments herein alluded to.

(Sgd.) JOSE GIL
Acting Director

Approved:

(Sgd.) CHARLES E. YEATER
Acting Governor-General

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 5]

MANILA, July 3, 1922

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Section 288 of the Administrative Code as amended by Act 2990 authorizes the commutation of accrued leave. In order that the provisions of this section may better be carried out in connection with section 290 of the Code, which provides that no person whose leave has been commuted shall be permitted to return to duty without first refunding the value of the unused portion of the leave commuted, it is incumbent upon administrative officials to see to it that no person is recalled to duty prior to the expiration of his leave commuted and to that effect the following procedure is hereby outlined:

Where a person applies for the commutation of his accrued leave favorable recommendation thereon should not be made, unless the chief of bureau or office concerned is absolutely certain that the applicant's services will not be required during the period of the leave to be granted. In a contrary case recommendation should be made to the effect that commutation of the leave to be granted be paid monthly. This will obviate the necessity for refund of a considerable amount or of any amount at all, for if a person has gone on long leave and has obtained commutation of the first month of his leave, the official concerned would still have occasion to determine whether further commutation may properly be authorized.

In all cases of request for commutation of leave the chief of bureau or office concerned shall make a specific statement as to whether or not the applicant's recall to duty before the expiration of his leave is likely to occur.

(Sgd.) JOSE GIL
Acting Director

Approved:

(Sgd.) LEONARD WOOD
Governor-General

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 6]

MANILA, *March 1, 1923*

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Sections 1 (a) and 2 (a) of Civil Service Rule 16 prescribe that applications for accrued and vacation leave be submitted two weeks and one week respectively in advance of the time the leave takes effect. It is also required that the applications be immediately transmitted to this Bureau the purpose being apparently to afford this Office ample time for the computation of the leave allowable and for returning the papers duly acted upon. There is barely any need to state that rush work exposes the worker to more or less serious mistakes, particularly if the work involves complicated computation as is true in a good many cases. During the last few months leave papers have been brought to this Bureau by special messengers or the applicants themselves (using official time when the applications should have been sent in the regular way) a day or two before the effective date of the leave applied for, and, in some cases, on the very same date the leave went into effect, with the request that action on the matter be expedited. There have been numerous instances and this Bureau feels to have been, in an appreciable way, hampered in its work.

In view of the foregoing and of the fact that commutation of leave to be spent in the Islands requires the specific approval of the Department head concerned it is earnestly requested that all chiefs of bureaus and offices see to it that applications for accrued leave, particularly those requiring immediate attention, are submitted to this Bureau sufficiently in advance to make possible its return on time to the office concerned. The chiefs of bureaus and offices are also requested to see to it that their employees are not authorized to call at this Bureau merely to ask that action on their papers be expedited unless the necessity for such a course is unavoidable, as on such occasions where the circumstances which bring about the sudden necessity for applying for leave cannot be foreseen, and the matter must be

settled at an early date. It is likewise requested that this circular be brought to the attention of all officials and employees.

JOSE GIL

Director

Approved:

(Sgd.) LEONARD WOOD
Governor-General

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 8]

MANILA, January 22, 1926

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Attention is respectfully invited to the provisions of Civil Service Rules 5 and 9, which prescribe the procedure to be followed in filling vacancies in classified positions. In accordance therewith, a vacancy in a classified position, if not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer or reinstatement, or thru non-competitive examination, shall be filled thru certification by the Bureau of Civil Service.

It has recently been observed that this Bureau is considerably hampered in its work by answering personal notes and telephone calls, inquiring as to whether certain eligibles may be given probational appointment. In several cases eligibles whose names are not within reach of certification are proposed for appointment at rates lower than that prescribed for the examination, hence eligibles whose names are higher on the register often decline appointment. It has also been noticed that clerks and messengers are sometimes appointed at twenty pesos per month in order to avoid the examination requirement, although the position to be filled pays more than that amount. As such practices tend to defeat the spirit of the merit system, it is earnestly requested that whenever a vacancy occurs in a classified position, the procedure outlined in Section 1 of Civil Service Rule 5 be followed. It is also requested that on each appointment submitted the number of the item in the appropriation law authorizing the compensation to be paid be stated.

Requisition on Civil Service Form No. 9 specifying the number of positions to be filled, the sex desired, nature of the duties to be performed, salary, and any other special qualification needed should always be made. In case of vacancies in the provincial offices, requests for certification should be addressed to the chairman of the provincial examining committee, who is generally the division superintendent of schools or the provincial treasurer.

As expressly provided in section 9 of Civil Service Rule V, all appointments to the classified civil service shall be made thru the Bureau of Civil Service in strict accord with the civil service rules and regulations.

(Sgd.) JOSE GIL
Director

Approved:

(Sgd.) LEONARD WOOD
Governor-General

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

[CIRCULAR No. 9]

MANILA, April 28, 1926

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

It has come to the attention of this Office—

- (1) That some chiefs and assistant chiefs of divisions and other subordinate employees are allowed to keep their own time records,
- (2) That in some cases multiples of five appear with an unusual frequency in the entries,
- (3) That the manner of computing overtime and undertime is not in accordance with the regulations,
- (4) That the intermission spent for luncheon is not recorded on the time records, and
- (5) That the prescribed office hours are not strictly observed.

With regard to the first question, under Circular No. 74 of this Office dated January 29, 1919, entries on the time records should not be made by the individual employee. Hence the persons concerned should use the bundy clock, whenever there is one in the Office.

With reference to the fact that multiples of five have been used with unusual frequency, it is desired to state that the entries should not be made from memory. The persons affected should therefore be requested to state on their time records "the true and correct report of hours of work performed," record of

which should be "made daily at the time of arrival at and departure from office or beginning or ending work."

Regarding the manner of computing overtime and undertime, it should be noted that undertime on one day cannot be offset by overtime service on another day. Undertime can be offset by overtime service on the same day, provided the undertime is caused by the requirements of the service; an employee cannot report for duty late and render overtime service in the afternoon merely to offset the undertime incurred. Overtime before the beginning of office hours in the morning and in the afternoon, and after the close of the regular office hours will not offset undertime.

With regard to question No. 4, the practice should be discontinued for the reason that the person who takes his meal in the office may go out immediately after luncheon and, for one reason or another, may not be able to come back until after the beginning of office hours in the afternoon.

In connection with question No. 5, attention is invited to the last paragraph of Circular No. 74 of this Office, which reads in part as follows:

Only those employees are entitled to leave whose office hours are so fixed that the employee or officer is in his office or on duty each the number of hours required by the law (Opin. Atty.-Gen.). Nonobservance of office hours brings any officer under the provisions of paragraph (f) section 2 of Act No. 1040 (now 279-g of the Administrative Code as amended by Act 3087) and deprives him of the regular leave privileges of the same Act. (Res. Phil. Com. of March 11, 1907.)

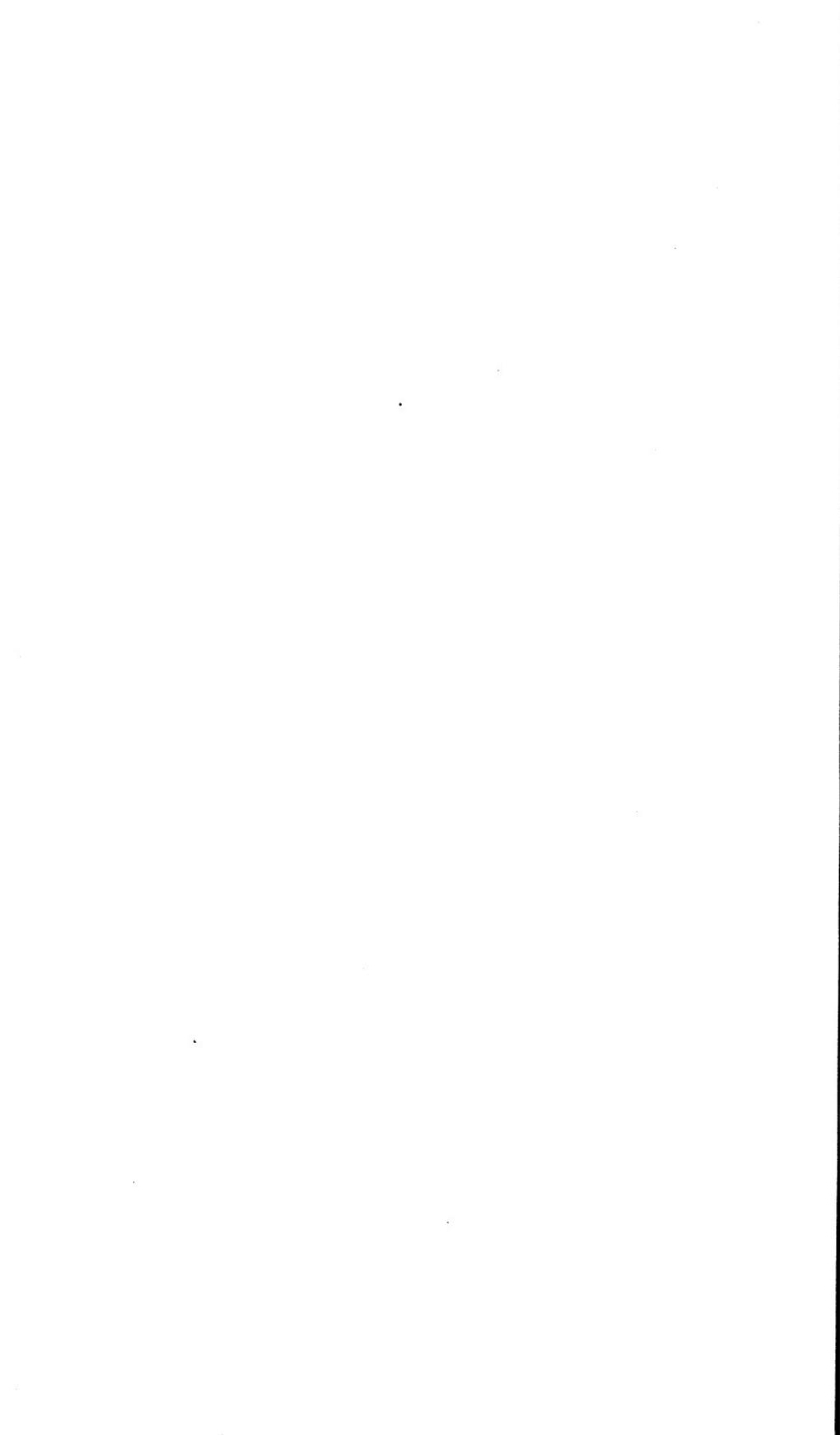
Sec. 566 of the Administrative Code provides that,

When the interests of the public service so require, the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office may extend the daily hours of labor, in what manner soever fixed, for any or all of the employees under him, and may likewise require any or all of them to do overtime work not only on work days but also on holidays.

It can thus be seen that persons who are required to work beyond the regular office hours are not exempted from the requirement as to office hours. In other words the fact that an official or employee renders overtime service in a day or week, or even every day of the month or year, does not operate to excuse him from observing the regular office hours. Under Sec. 4 of Civil Service Rule 9 punctuality is one of the elements of efficiency. It may be alleged that under the Circular mentioned, "special authority" may be granted to make up time lost on account of tardiness by rendering overtime service, but such "special authority" does not mean permission for an indefinite period for

the purpose of allowing a particular employee to come to the office without regard to the prescribed office hours; it is intended to cover only cases where the employee is required by the needs of the service to stay in the office until afternoon, in which case he may be allowed to come late the same number of minutes in the afternoon of that day. Cases might also arise in which the employee has to remain on duty until after midnight in which event he might be allowed to come to the office late the next morning, but the undertime should invariably be offset by overtime service on the same day. From what has been stated it is clear that there is no legal sanction for the granting of authority for an indefinite time to render overtime service merely to make up time lost because of tardiness.

JOSE GIL
Director



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